The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,469.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance... ...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance [delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
including postage	,,	72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	,,	28 0
including postage	,,	38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	,,	16 0
including postage	,,	21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	,,	6 0
including postage	,,	7 12
Single Copy for Cash	,,	0 4
Back Numbers	,,	0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs	5 0
Second Ditto	,,	3 0
Third Ditto	,,	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,,	0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8	As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½	,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½	,, ,,

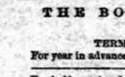
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (*Limited*), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

Leave Bombay	March 1870	Leave Galle	March.
,, Carwar	2	,, Negapatam	8
,, Mangalore	3	,, Madras	11
,, Cannanore	4	,, Coconada	16
,, Calicut	4	,, Visagapatam	17
,, Beypore	5	,, Bimlipatam	18
,, Cochin	5	,, Gopalpore	18
,, Tuticorin	7	Arrive Calcutta	20
,, Colombo	7		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

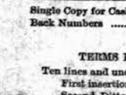
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (*Limited*) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

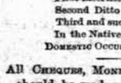
The steam ship ABYSSINIA, 1,129 tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. H. M. Day, will be despatched on the 21st February, 1870, at noon.

Up.		Feb.	Down.		March.
Leave Bombay		21	Leave Bussorah		11
,,	Kurrachee	25	,,	Mahomerah	11
,,	Gundur	26	,,	Fao	11
,,	Muscat	1	,,	Bushire	13
,,	Bunder Abbas	3	,,	Lingah	15
,,	Lingah	4	,,	Bunder Abbas	17
,,	Bushire	7	,,	Muscat	19
,,	Fao	8	,,	Gundur	21
,,	Mahomerah	23	,,	Kurrachee	23
Arrive Bussorah		9	Arrive Bombay		26

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.			Up Steamers.		
Leave	Bombay	Saturday.	Leave	Cochin	Friday.
,,	Rutnagherry	Sunday.	,,	Beypore	Saturday.
,,	Carwar	,,	,,	Calicut	,,
,,	Vingorla	,,	,,	Tellicherry	,,
,,	Goa	Monday.	,,	Cannanore	,,
,,	Carwar	,,	,,	Mangalore	Sunday.
,,	Compta	,,	,,	Compta	Monday.
,,	Mangalore	Tuesday.	,,	Carwar	Tuesday.
,,	Cannanore	Wednesday.	,,	Goa	Tuesday.
,,	Tellicherry	,,	,,	Vingorla	,,
,,	Calicut	,,	,,	Rutnagherry	Wednesday
,,	Beypore	,,	Arrive	Bombay	Thursday.
Arrive	Cochin	Thursday.			

The Steamer GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 19th instant, at 4 P.M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 14th February, 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Direct Service between Bombay and Trieste via Suez Canal.

THE new steamer APIS, 1,400 tons and 250 H. P., expected to arrive here about the 21st inst., will have quick despatch for TRIESTE. Cargo also taken for Venice, Constantinople and Odessa. For Freight, &c., apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co., Agents.

30 Meadow Street, 10th February 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A. VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements for forwarding Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
,, Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
,, Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
,, Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the new Steam Ship AFRIQUE, 3,500 tons, Captain Roland, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 28th February, and will be followed by the ANJE, 1,200 tons, Captain Lassere, to sail about the 28th March next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREDSWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 14th February, 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE Fine A 1 Iron Ship BELIEVE DONARD has nearly engaged two-thirds of her CARGO, will have quick despatch. She has been docked and cleaned her bottom. For Freight apply to

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Agent.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship JOBAWUR, from Calcutta, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Wignate without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 15th February 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship FLEUR DE LIS, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS alongside immediately for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Thomson will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the ship Fleur de Lis.

7th February 1870.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON.

SUCCESSORS TO
MESSRS. DIXON AND Co.,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS, ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANKS,
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

{ To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22. 10s. } Exclusive
{ To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34., } of Wines.

Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every alternate Monday.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 28th February.

The following Steamer will be despatched on MONDAY the 14th March.

The Steam-ship GUNGA, 1,300 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched to Aden and Jeddah, on SATURDAY, the 19th inst.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

4	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Rug with straps.
2	,, Under Vests.	1	Maud.
2	,, Linen Collars.	1	Inverness Cape.
1	,, Fine Cotton Socks.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	,, Fine Merino Socks.	2	Overland Trunks.
1	,, Fine Merino Drawers.	1	Clothes Bag.
1	,, Colored Handkerchiefs.	1	Travelling Hat.
1	,, White Cambric.	1	Courier Bag.
1	Overland Suit.	1	Easy Chair.
2	Sleeping Suits.	1	Umbrella.
2	Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1	Pair of Brushes.
6	Scarfs and Ties.		Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and vice versa, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 8

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a fortnight at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of every alternate Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains :—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, with statement of Ships chartered, &c.
Export Manifests of Vessels which have sailed during the Fortnight.
Quantities of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1858.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1860 and 1859 respectively.
Shares List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the fortnight.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 8

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship BRAUNSTONE, from Liverpool, Captain Owens, are requested to despatch BOATS at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the ship's deck.

PELLY & Co.,
Agents for Captain Owens, Ship Braunstone.

Bombay, 18th February 1870.

TO BE LET the Bungalow called BAULAH HALL at Malabar Hill, near Police Station No. 20, from 1st March 1870, now occupied by Andrew Hay, Esq. For particulars apply to Mr. BOMANJEE JAMSETJEE MOOLLAH, at No. 19, Malabar Hill.

18th February 1870.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND HANDSOME SCOTCH TARTAN FANCY GOODS RECEIVED PER SHIP GALATEA.

Watch Stand	... ...	...each	Rs. 2 0
Tooth Powder Boxes	... ...	...	1 0
Card Boxes	... ...	...	3 0
Match Boxes Cannon	... ...	...	3 0
,, Barrel	... ...	...	1 0
,, Oval	... ...	...	1 0
Fusee Boxes with slides	... ...	...	2 0
,, Spring Top	... ...	...	1 8
Ruler, Round, 8 Inches, with Pencil	... ...	...	4 0
Scissor Cases for 3 pair	... ...	...	4 0
,, 4 pair	... ...	...	4 8
Bootsnite Tablets	... ...	...Rs. 1 to	2 0
Spectacle Cases	... ...	...	2 0
Lip Salve Boxes, deep	... ...	...	0 12
Otto Purse, Scotch sides	... ...	...	3 0
Metallic Books, small, with Scotch sides	... ...	...	3 0
Thermometers, Ivory face, flat	... ...	...	2 0
Napkin Rings, large	... ...	...	0 6
,, small	... ...	...	0 4
Silk Winder	... ...	...	0 12
Needle Cases, flat, with divisions	... ...	...	0 8
Crochet Cases, round	... ...	...	1 8
Reel Boxes	... ...	...	2 0
Lady's Companion	... ...	... each	1 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Slate Pencil Sharpeners	... ...	... 0 12
Whist Markers	... ...	... 0 12
Can Openers	... ...	...each 12 annas to 1 8
Dog Pen Wipers	... ...	... 1 8
Pussy	... ...	... 1 8
Original Arch Pen Rack	... ...	... 2 0
Bill File	... ...	... 2 4
Perpetual Diaries	... ...	...Rs 1-4 to 2 8
,, Pocket Diaries	... ...	... 1 Rupee to 2 8
Metallic Books, bound French Morocco, rounded corners, gilt edges with metal and clasp, from Rs. 2 to with elastic bands, Rs. 2 to		3 8 2 8
Bound diced roan with	do.	Rs. 1-8 to 2 0
Bound russia with clasp	... ...	... 2 0
Patent Purses for Money	... ...	Rs. 1-8 to 2 8
Bone Key Labels	... ...	... 0 2
Bougie Stands with Taper complete	... ...	Rs. 2 to 2 8
Staunton Chessman	... ...	Rs. 4 to 8 0
Rubber headed Cedar Pencils	... ...	... doz.. 1 8
Drawing Pins	... ...	per doz. As. 6 to 0 12
Postage Stamp Dampers	... ...	... each 1 0

Bombay, 19th Feb. 1870. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

Sole Lessee .....Mr. DAVE CARSON.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

SATURDAY, 19TH FEBRUARY, 1870.

GRAND
SPECIAL PERFORMANCE.

THE DRAMATIC TROUPE
IN TWO OF THEIR BEST PRODUCTIONS.

The Curtain will rise at 9 o'clock to H. T. Craven, Esq.'s much-admired Drama, in two Acts, entitled,

THE POST BOY.

Sir John Bingley, Bart	Mr. W. South.
Mr. Hickory (his Son)	Mr. F. H. Pollock.
Joe Spurrit (a Post Boy)	Mr. E. D. Haygarth.
Fubbs (a Footman)	Mr. H. Richardson.
Peggy (an Agent)	Mr. S. Herberte.
Miss Wharton	Mrs. H. Richardson.
Maria	Miss Waddy Deering.
Lacet (her Maid)	Miss FANNY WISEMAN.

OVERTURE .....Orchestra.

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with the Successful Musical Burletta, entitled,

THE BONNIE FISHWIFE,

Sir Hiccory Heartycheer (a steady old Gentleman	Mr. H. Richardson.
Mr. Wildoates Heartycheer (his Son, a flighty Young Gentleman)	Mr. F. H. Pollock.
Garters (Valet to Mr. Wildoates, a cool Gentleman)	Mr. E. D. Haygarth.
Miss Thistledown (a romantic young lady, with Song, "Good bye at the door")	Mrs. H. Richardson.
Mercy Macfarlane (a Newhaven Fishwife, with Song, "Caller Herring")	Mrs. H. Richardson.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-15. Performance commences at 9 P.M.

On MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21ST, 1870,
THE MINSTRELS,
IN AN ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST,
AND
UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE
DAVE CARSON
Will appear in his Living Photograph of
THE BENGALEE BABOO.

ON TUESDAY, FEB. 22, 1870,
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
Mr. H. RICHARDSON,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOBAY NATIVE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Bombay Native Insurance Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Church Gate Street, Fort, on THURSDAY the 24th instant, at 2 o'clock P.M., for the following business :—

1st. To receive Directors' Report and Balance Sheet of the Company, for the year ending 31st October 1869.

2nd. To elect two Directors in lieu of two retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

4th. To take into consideration the propriety of declaring a dividend.

5th. To transact such other business as may be laid before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 17th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
VIEGAS & Co., Secretaries.

B N I Co.'s Office, 12th February 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.

In the matter of Indian Companies' Act 1866, and of the BOMBAY and KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (Limited).

By direction of the Honorable Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, NOTICE is hereby given, that the said Judge has appointed MONDAY, the Twenty-first day of February, instant, at 11 of the clock in the forenoon, at his Chamber in the Court-house, to make a Call on all the Contributories of the said Company, and the Liquidator of the said Company proposes such Call shall be for Rupees Twenty per Share. All persons interested are entitled to attend at such day, hour, and place to offer objections to such Call.—Dated this 10th day of February 1870.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Attorneys to the Liquidators.

AUCTION SALE of a VESSEL called CADRIA, at the CARNAC BUNDER, lately called BHAOO RUSOOL BUNDER.—On MONDAY, the 21st February, at 2 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL and Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the above Bunder, the vessel called CADRIA, now lying in water opposite the above Bunder, with all the equipments belonging to the same as are on it at the time of sale, and which is a Burthen of about 40 Candies. A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

HEERALALL & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (In Liquidation).—TO LET, HOUSES Nos. 5, 25 and 37, at Mazagon. Rent Rs. 45, Rs. 40, and Rs. 70 respectively. No. 32 has stable accommodation.

For further particulars apply to Mr. G. GAHAGAN, the Company's Traffic Manager.

JAMES DICKSON,
For Self & Co-Liquidator.

Elphinstone Circle, 23rd December 1869.

NOTICES.

HARVEY'S
NATIONAL
CIRCUS

HAS ARRIVED, AND WILL SHORTLY APPEAR.

EQUESTRIANS,
ACROBATS,
GYMNASTS,
AND A
STUD OF HIGHLY TRAINED HORSES.

TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are invited for the construction of the WURKULLAY BARRIER CANAL. There are two brick tunnels in lengths of 300 and 700 yards respectively. The open cuttings leading up to them consist of 4 sections, respectively 1½, 1, 1, 1 miles in length, with an extreme depth of 60 and a mean of 20 feet. The cubic contents being 1½ million yards more or less.

Contractors competent and willing to tender for the whole or any part of the work can obtain further information by applying to the Chief Engineer, Travancore.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH INSTALMENT of £2-10-0, or Rs. 25 per share, on the shares of the new issue of this Bank, will be payable on the 28th instant, and interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum will be charged if the call is not paid on that date.

The fifth and final call of £2-10-0, or Rs. 25 per share, will be payable on the 31st of May next, and interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum will be allowed if that instalment is paid on the 28th instant.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay 17th February 1870.

GENERAL BUSINESS HOUSE
FOR
LAW AGENCY, SCHEDULE of INSOLVENCY, ARBITRATION, BROKERAGE, CONTRACT, LANDING and CLEARING, COMMISSION, &c., &c.

FRANCIS AZEVEDO,
No. 1, Bell Lane, Fort.

N.B.—Orders attended to promptly. Sufficient security furnished. Terms exceedingly moderate.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act X of 1866, and of the EAST INDIA BANK (in Liquidation).

UPON reading the Affidavit of Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandee, the Liquidator of the abovenamed Bank, and on hearing Mr. Hurrell, on behalf of the said Liquidator, I do order that the amount of Dividends, at the rate of seven Rupees per Share, now payable to Shareholders entitled to dividends from the abovenamed Bank, not claimed on or before the First day of March next, be paid into the hands of the Accountant of this Honourable Court, to abide the further order of the Court. And I lastly order that notice of this order be given by Advertisement in the local Daily Papers.—Dated this First day of February 1870.

C. SARGENT.

MANISTY and HURRELL,
Solicitors to the Liquidators.

A FLOWER, FRUIT, and VEGETABLE SHOW will be held at the VICTORIA GARDENS between the 9TH and 15TH of MARCH 1870.

The following Prizes will be awarded :—

FOR FLOWERS.

1	For the best collection of Roses in pot (not less than six varieties)	... ...	Rs. 25
2	Ditto ditto ditto	cut Roses	20
3	For the best collection of Caladiums in pot (not less than fifteen varieties)	... ...	30
4	Ditto ditto ditto	second best	25
5	For the best collection of Exotics introduced during the last four years by Exhibition	... ...	50
6	For the best collection of Ferns raised by Exhibitors	... ...	30
7	Ditto second best	ditto	20
8	For the best collection of Orchids raised by Exhibitors	...	30
9	For the best collection of Naturalized Exotics	... ...	50
10	For the best collection of Jungle Flowers	... ...	50
11	For the best collection of Geraniums	... ...	25
12	Ditto ditto Begonias	... ...	25
13	Ditto ditto Chrysanthemums	... ...	25
14	Ditto Ditto Phlexes	... ...	25
15	Ditto Ditto Petunias	... ...	25
16	Ditto Ditto Verbenas	... ...	25
17	For the best show of Mignonette	... ...	20
18	For the best collection of common Bombay Flowers in pot (not less than fifty pots)	... ...	100
19	For the second best do. do.	... ...	50
20	For the best collection of Evergreens in tubs (not less than fifty tubs)	... ...	50
21	For the best Bouquet of cut Flowers	... ...	25
22	Ditto ditto second best	... ...	15

The Prizes for Fruit and Vegetables will be published hereafter

Applications for space to be made to the Secretary, at the Town Hall, not later than the 1st of March next.

Forms of application can be obtained from the undersigned.

Exhibitors will not be charged any fee for Exhibiting.

The names of the Judges will be hereafter published.

W. GRAY, M.B., Secretary.

Town Hall, Bombay, 15th Feb. 1870.

NOTICE.—SEVEN HUNDRED TEAK LOGS belonging to the Cochin Government, and lying in the Timber Depôt at Ernacollum, will be put-up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on TUESDAY the 8th March 1870 and following days.

2. The Auction will commence at noon.

3. The logs will be put up in lots of 20 logs and will be sold by the Candy.

4. A Candy is equal to one Cubic Kole, a Kole being equal to 28¼ English Inches.

5. The contents of each log will be determined by its actual dimensions without reference to defects of any description, but an allowance of 15 per cent will be granted for defects.

6. Purchasers will be required to make, on the day of sale, deposits equal to a third of their respective purchases, and to pay the remainder before the logs are removed.

7. Payment to be made in Rupees or in Notes of the Branch Bank of Madras at Cochin.

8. The logs to be at the risk of the purchasers from the time they are knocked down to them.

9. The expense of putting the logs into the Backwater will be defrayed by the Cochin Government.

10. The whole of the logs to be removed by the 16th May next, in default of which the purchasers of any logs, not removed, will forfeit their deposits and will be responsible for any loss which may be sustained on the re-sale of the logs but will not be entitled to any advantage resulting therefrom.

J. S. VERNEDE,
Commercial Agent to the Cochin Government.

Commercial Office, Ernacollum in Cochin, 9th February 1870.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice, that an ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY, will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on MONDAY, the 21st day of February 1870, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the Address to be presented by the Corporation of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

I HEREBY also give NOTICE, that immediately after the business of the Adjourned Quarterly Meeting is terminated, a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held, when the following business will be considered :—

1. Government Resolution No. 5,357, dated 7th December 1869, requesting the Bench of Justices to consider the propriety of increasing their contribution to the Survey of the Town and Island of Bombay.

2. Government Resolution No. 3033, dated 24th December 1869, on the subject of taking a General Census of India in 1870.

3. Government Resolution No. 32 C. W.—106 of 1870, dated the 14th ultimo, on the subject of outer Back Bay Road.

4. Proposition of the Municipal Commissioner in reference to the above.

5. The nomination of the Standing and Finance Committees of the Bench for 1870.

6. The nomination of Visiting Justices for the Bombay Jails for the year 1870.

7. Letter from the Clerk to the Justices, applying for leave of absence.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 11th February 1870.

A CARD.—Dr. BROWNE, Physician, Office No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort; Residence, Bellasis Road, Byculla, next to Hotel. May be consulted at the former between 9 A.M. and 5 P.M., daily, and at the latter at all other times.

16th February 187

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

		Rs. a.
BADHAM'S Celebrated Wove Flannel Shirts	.....	9 0
BADHAM'S ,,	Silk and Wool	9 8
BADHAM'S ,,	Indian Shirt	7 0
BADHAM'S ,,	French Colored Shirts	65 0 per doz.
BADHAM'S ,,	White Shirts	60 0 ,,
BADHAM'S ,,	Overland Suits	35 0
BADHAM'S ,,	Travelling Suits	35 0
BADHAM'S ,,	Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0
BADHAM'S ,,	All Wool Sleeping Suits	18 0
BADHAM'S ,,	Indian Suits for Sleeping	16 0
BADHAM'S ,,	Serge Suits	40 0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By appointment
To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

SEASON 1869-70.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
By Appointment
To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN,
SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I., and
The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL MAYO, K.P.,

INVITE inspection to their spacious Warehouse, which has received extensive additions in all Departments, such as will enable them to meet the requirements of all.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton Socks, per dozen	12 8 to 24 0	
Balbriggan embroidered Silk	25 0 to 28 0	
Striped and Fancy Cotton	14 0 to 25 0	
Lisle Thread, plain and striped	21 0 to 25 0	
Fine Merino, plain Colours	15 0 to 18 0	
Extra Superfine, plain and striped	18 0 to 24 0	
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikarees, per pair	6 0	
Badham's Celebrated India Gauze Vests, each	5 8 to 6 8	
Pure Merino Vests	3 8 to 4 8	
Pure Grey ditto	5 8 to 6 8	
India Gauze Pants, per pair	9 0	
Pure Merino ditto	6 0	
Pure Grey ditto	7 8	
Striped Cotton Bathing Drawers, per pair	2 8	
Knitted Wool Cardigan Jackets, with long Sleeves, each	10 8	

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Long Cloth Shirts, per dozen		
Long Cloth, Linen Cuffs and Fronts, do.	65 0	
Dress, plain plaited, each	7 0	
Dress, embroidered, each	10 0 to 30 0	
French Printed, all patterns	60 0 to 70 0	
Spun Silk, all colours, each	12 8	
Wove and Printed Flannels, each	10 0	
Silk and Wool, each	10 8	
Wove Flax, a new material, cool and absorbing, shirtless, each	8 8	

The price quoted for Flax nels are of the best quality only, all thoroughly shrunk.

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
The Grand Duke, each		3 0 to 3 0
The Rotton Row		3 0
Gentleman's Scarf		3 0
The Bond Street		3 0
The O. K. Thing		3 0
Scarf of the Period		3 0
The Windsor	2 8 to	4
The new shape White Dress Tie, per doz.	6 0 to	8
Rich embroidered Cambric, per dozen	12 0	
Black and Coloured Ties	1 0 to	1 12

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Overland Trunks	20 0 to	30 0
Ladies' do. fitted with Tray, &c.	45 0 to	50 0
Solid Leather Portmanteaus, fitted with Patent Locks	55 0 to	73 0
Do. for Railway, 9 inches high	21 0 to	35 0
Courier Bags	5 8 to	10 8
Clothes Bags	5 8 to	6 8
Witney Rugs, 6 feet long	12 8 to	18 8
Scarlet Blankets, each	12 8	
English Overland Chairs	Rs. 10, 12 8 to	15 0
Rug Straps	2 0	
Cheese Bolts	2 8 to	5 0
Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0	
Wove Flannel Sleeping Suits	20 0	
Spun Silk do.	25 0	

Highly recommended for the use of Travellers.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs a.	Rs. a.
Dress Hats, best quality	14 0	
Drab Shells	10 0 to	12 0
Opera	13

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

FIRST issues of the New Bank of Bombay unquired for.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Shares.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct	Agra Bank	115
*22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	613½
20,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Rts. Issue	189½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,550
30,000	250	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	320
240,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	190
27,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	133
20,000	400	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

CALCUTTA.—12TH FEBRUARY, 1870.

The following transactions were reported to-day—

—In Government Securities: —

4 per cent, at Rs. 95-4 to 95-6, or Rs. 4-13 to 4-10 discount, and sma pieces at 2 to 4 annas higher.

Public Works 5 per cents., at Rs. 109-4.

5 per cents. of 1-56-57, at Rs. 109-0.

5½ per cents, some large amounts, at Rs. 112-12 and 112-14.

—In shares:—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,465 and 1,470.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 18.

Adams, Colonel, H. M.'s 13th Regiment, on leave, from Surat.

Wilson, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, on furlough, from Bengal.

Monson, Lieutenant, 1-1st Regiment, on leave, from England.

Clay, Captain, 103rd Regiment, on duty, from ———.

Currie, Captain, 79th Highlanders, on duty, from Kamptee.*

Papillon, Lieutenant, 92nd Gordon Highlanders, on duty, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 18.

Battiscombe, Captain, Royal Artillery, to join, to Ahmedabad.

Campbell, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, to Secundrabad.

Whitehill, Colonel, 23rd Regiment, on leave, to Poona.

Ker, Lieutenant-Colonel, Infantry, on duty, to Deolalee.

Moore, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Deolalee.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—18TH FEBRUARY.

London...	Cotton	£2 0s 0d. Nom.p.ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Liverpool	Iron Shins Cotton	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d.
	Woodens Ships ,,	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d.
	Myrabolms & Colr bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 17s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 17s. 6d. to £4 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.
	Opium ,,	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Afrique (s)	Roland	Marseilles, Jan. 21.
	Taptee (s)	DeCosta	Cutch Mandvie, Feb 14
	Coromandel	Dow	London, Oct. 7.
	Eleutheria	Butchart	Liverpool, Oct. 2.
	Annot Lyle	Pelley	Liverpool, Oct. 24.
	Annie Frost	Brodie	Calcutta, Jan. 20.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Moss Rose	Smith	Bimlipatam
	Sultette (s)	Barlow	China, &c.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Coast and Goa.
	Sterling (s)	Blaike	Liverpool.
	H. V. Brabant	Strohomagor	Rangoon.

The barque Malabar, Godgi, to Cochin, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Ship Norval, to Havre.

Steam.r General Outram, to Malabar Coast.

Steamer Taptee, to Cutch Mandvee.

Steamer Afrique, to Marseilles via Suez Canal.

Brig Kerala Roodrin, to Cochin and Colombo.

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of February 13th, has the following :—

ARRIVALS—Steamer Cashmere, [B], H T Dickenson, Madras 20th January; and ship Chanticleer, [B] H H E Soabaye, Kurrachee 24th December.

Particulars of vessel previously announced—Ship Mary Stonehouse, [B], Thomas Hedgwick, (port not mentioned) 25th Oct.

ARRIVAL—February 15th, Steamer Simla, from Suez.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BANNERMAN—February 16th, at Poona, Mrs. Bannerman, of a son.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY

	Rs. as.
Price, per Copy	0 4
Annual Subscription	12 0

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1870.

MEN have often wondered how it came to pass that Sir Rutherford Alcock, an English Minister, managed to negotiate a Chinese Treaty. It now appears that he was able to do so by putting himself in the attitude of keeper of the conscience to the Emperor of China. We are informed that he laid aside the robes of politician and put on those of the casuist, and that he became a party to a plan for the regeneration of Chinese morality. According to the *Englishman*, Sir Rutherford, before he left Calcutta, was good enough to impart his genuine opinions to some members of the mercantile community; and we have reason to believe that our Bengal contemporary correctly reported the drift of Sir Rutherford's statements. At all events they are substantially similar to reports which have reached us from independent and trustworthy sources. "The utterances of our Minister," says the *Englishman*, "resolve themselves into a firm belief of the evil effects of opium consumption, into a conviction that the Chinese have determined to put down the use of this poison, and for that purpose are prepared to grow any amount of Chinese opium, so as to kill our trade, after which the indigenous cultivation is to be stopped by imperial edicts, and into a discovery that the additional duty of 20 taels (about Rs. 62) per chest will fall on the Chinese consumer. . . . . Driven to desperation," says Sir Rutherford, "the Chinese Government has resolved on an extreme measure. It will cover China with the poppy. It will saturate its subjects with the cheap produce of home manufacture, till they turn aside and refuse the dearer accursed thing which the foreigner offers. When the Indian trade is dead, and rice grows in the fields of Behar now white with poppy, the Chinese Government will veer round, blow cold where it has blown hot, forbid all home cultivation, and—we presume—by the paternal cutting off of a few disobedient heads, enforce its decrees, and restore the country of the Celestials to that state of Arcadian bliss which naturally follows upon obedience to orders, and abstinence from the opium pipe." If we had not been positively assured that these words express the policy of our Envoy, with very respect for our Calcutta contemporary we should have been compelled to doubt the correctness of the report. It is rare, indeed, that English diplomatist takes upon himself to play providence for an alien nation, and forgets that he is to act for the state which gave him authority and not for another. As the matter stands the Emperor of China, Sir Rutherford Alcock and Company, have engaged in an enterprise, the direct aim of which is to dry up a large source of Indian revenue, and to root up a large and growing agricultural interest in China. Was ever such a thing attempted before? The plea is morality; but that, although it may be held a good plea for the Emperor, does not justify the conduct of the Envoy who has nothing whatever to do with Chinese morality, and no responsibilities in regard to it. But look at the *modus operandi* sanctioned by the moral casuist. The habits of the Chinese are to be fostered and confirmed; they are to revel in cheap opium of their own growing; they are to enjoy the luxury of consuming the drug of Persia and Turkey as well as such supplies we can send, and the smugglers can pour into the interior. When our trade has been killed, when, by the combined operations of Sir Rutherford Alcock and the Emperor, the Chinese are more thoroughly addicted to opium than ever, *then* the native source is to be suddenly dried up! Was madder scheme ever entertained by mortal Envoy?

Strip it of the romantic robes woven by folly and the best intentions, and what do we see? A most ingenious device, which our Envoy has been induced to sanction, for protecting Chinese opium at the expense of Indian. The verdict on Sir Rutherford, to use homely slang, is that he has been done. For who can believe that the Chinese Government has either the will or the power to root the poppy out of a dozen provinces where it now grows? We beg pardon; there is one person of fathomless credulity—the British Minister in China. The effect of the treaty, if it is allowed to come into operation, under existing circumstances, will be a grievous injury to India, and no benefit to China. Even at present the opium trade is a losing trade, and will be destroyed by the additional duty. Whatever be the fate of the treaty the course of the Indian Government is quite clear, and we believe that it is fully alive to the necessities of the moment. The Indian Government ought to act on the assumption that the treaty will not be disallowed, and take those measures which will enable it to compete with the home grower and the cultivators of Persia and Turkey. In general terms the measures needed are such as will increase production in Bengal. That will reduce prices and may impair the revenue for a time, but in the end ought to augment it. The other measure is the reduction of the export duty in Bombay. We understand that the Supreme Government are not hostile to either measure; the preservation of the trade and the revenue, treaty or no treaty, depends on the adoption of remedies; and we trust that no fantastical notions in Bengal or at home will be allowed to obstruct the performance of an obvious duty to the State. Whatever is done or left undone, the big blunder and strange aberration of Sir Rutherford Alcock will remain as one of the strangest curiosities to be found in diplomatic history.

THE *Friend of India* seems eager to take advantage of any peg on which it can hang a word in favour of the intrusive Bengal Bank Agency. It quotes from an article in *Native Opinion*, omitting however the salient points, and adds remarks of its own which are not justifiable. *Native Opinion* alleges that the New Bank of Bombay "errs a little too much on the side of caution," but the *Friend* ignores this remark, and quotes with becoming unction a paragraph that "the Bengal Bank agency is much more in favour with native merchants having business with Calcutta, because it falls in with native ways." To enable us to judge of the character of the business done by the Bengal Bank agency, we should have been pleased to have learned from the *Friend* what native ways are. If we may judge from results, the New Bank of Bombay for the past six months declared the same dividend as the Bank of Bengal, and we venture to assert that when the directors acquainted the shareholders that not a single bad debt had been made during that period, they published a statement which the directors of the Bank of Bengal could not have made in regard to their intrusive agency. We may therefore ask the *Friend* whether native ways are good ways? No doubt the agency has an advantage over the New Bank of Bombay in doing business with Calcutta, inasmuch as the latter is burdened with a commission charged by the Bank of Bengal on its account; but that is one of the questions connected with our presidency bank quarrels which the Supreme Government, if it has any respect for itself, must settle at once.

The paragraph in the *Friend*, to which we must specially take exception, is that in which it is stated that the New Bank of Bombay "seems willing enough to accommodate its directors, even at an inconvenience to itself." Any comment less warranted by the article in *Native Opinion*, we cannot imagine, because its whole cry is that the Bank has not worked its available funds sufficiently, and yet the *Friend* tries to point its sneer by comparing it to its "ill starred predecessor" When the would-be high-toned moralist of the other side of India condescends to insinuations of such a character, we can afford to be silent. But if the agency is so managed, that were it open for general business, it would not have to tout, (to repeat a quotation used by the *Friend*)—how is it that the Bengal Bank directors fail to recognize the 'prophet' they possess, and call him to the field where he is so much wanted—their own head quarters? Every money market report from Calcutta tells us that the Bank of Bengal fails to draw business in Calcutta, because the other banks and even merchants bid better terms for what is offered. We believe we are justified in stating that the large additions which we see periodically made to the "mercantile bills discounted" arise principally from the purchases of local hoondies made by the intrusive agency. If the directors have an officer who need not tout for business, why don't they make the most of him and use him where their funds are available? We fancy the article in *Native Opinion* must have been inspired by a would-be discounter who longed to place his worthless paper with the Bank of Bengal Agency. But *Native Opinion* is more guarded in some respects than the *Friend*. It says that "even the *largest* cotton dealers in the interior find it difficult to place their hoondies with the bank." It is quite possible that the LARGEST may not be the most trustworthy. We know, however, that the agencies of the New Bank of Bombay are subject to such competition from native shroffs, that no cotton dealer of any position would find the slightest difficulty in getting his bill cashed even if the Bank refused them. There is no force, therefore, in the statement. It is mere verbiage, to which no amount of repetition can give color.

We are assured that the New Bank of Bombay has made no advances on shares in the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, that in fact it has no power to make such advances. We will not discuss the question whether or not it has made any advances to its own directors, because, should such be the case, those interested have no power to influence the Board's decision, and we are quite content to estimate the Board's prudence in this as in all other matters by its management up to the present time. They are at least as unlikely as the Bengal Bank directors to make a mistake. They have shown no desire to sacrifice Government connection for quixotic ideas of free trade. They have openly declared their policy to the shareholders. They bide their time. They sit weekly under the many indignities heaped upon their heads, waiting quietly until public opinion and the powers that be shall enforce their just claim for redress. They seek not to overshadow any hemisphere, except that which is justly, and by all precedent their own. They may now be the lamb of the fable which, drink where it will, must pollute the spring used by the Bank of Bengal, but they have no intention of allowing themselves to be gobbled up or even amalgamated by any wolf. At the risk of wearying our readers, we repeat that the Secretary of State has expressed an opinion decidedly opposed to the intentions of the intrusive agency. He has also stated that the Government of India was ordered to use all its influence to obtain the removal of that agency; and the fact that Lord Mayo has not spoken authoritatively on the subject, up to the present time, argues ill for his independence of character and his knowledge of financial matters. He ought ere this to have obeyed the orders he has received, or to have given to the world his reasons for neglecting them. The interests involved are large, and demand publicity. Whatever Parliament may do, its action cannot redound to the credit of a Governor General who has failed to recognize the first principles of justice, for surely if the Bengal Bank may continue its agency here, the prohibition laid on the Bank of Madras to open should have been revoked, and our presidency bank should have license to go where it chooses. When these republican days shall come, the sowcars and the great cotton dealers may have cause to rejoice, but we believe that days of woe will be in store for the shareholders of *all* the Presidency Banks. Does the *Friend's* opinion differ from our own, or does it merely wish the Bengal Bank to become paramount in India? It cannot refuse a reply.

HIS HIGHNESS THE RAO OF CUTCH was to leave that place for Bombay on the 17th instant, and will in all probability arrive here on the 1st proximo.

LIEUTENANT C. J. HUGHES, Staff Corps, Adjutant 1st Regiment N. I., has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under rule 15 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

LIEUTENANT C. W. GABB, General List, Squadron Subaltern, 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under rule 15 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

WE are sorry to learn, observes the "Rangoon Mail," that Colonel F. W. Ripley, late Deputy Commissioner of Prome, has been put under stoppages, there being a deficit of Rs. 7,000 in the Prome Treasury accoun's.

THE latest Rangoon papers state that two missions from the Chinese party in Yunan have arrived at Mandalay to implore assistance from the king against their enemies the Panthays. The rebellion at Momien by the Kachyens and Kadoos is said to have been put down by the king's troops. The rebels are now quietly submitting to Burmese rule.

A YEAR OR SO ago a Commission was appointed to inquire into and report on General Reynell Taylor's policy and general arrangement of the Cis-Sutlej States. The "Pioneer" believes the Commission sent in its report some months ago and says that many are anxious to know its purport, but that the Punjab Government seems to have arrested, and perhaps pigeon-holed it in progress.

"PROMOTION is not like kissing: it does not always go by favour. Captain Bradford's appointment, for instance, as Political Agent at Jeypore, was entirely unsolicited by, or for, that officer. We (' Pioneer') are informed that it is exclusively due to the impression produced on Lord Mayo, by the record of Captain Bradford's zealous and intelligent exertions during the cholera epidemic, which caused such ravages in Gwalior last year."

THE Duke of Edinburgh seems to have most favourably impressed all the native gentlemen with whom he has come in contact. The last issue of the "Allygurh Institute Gazette" furnishes a proof. It calls on the people of Hindustan "to invite by unanimous vote and acclamation the second son of our Queen to be our ruler and to dwell amongst us." The editor adds that "he cannot imagine a simpler and better way of cementing the attachment of India to England."

A LATE issue of "Indian Public Opinion" confirms the statement that the disturbances on the Derajat frontier had been grossly exaggerated. All is now reported quiet, and the works at the Jetta outpost are said to be progressing satisfactorily. There is a rumour that the civil officers have stopped the salute hitherto accorded to Nawab Shah Nawaz Khan. The Lahore paper hopes the Nawab has not been foolish enough to compromise himself with the Waziris. The troops from Dehra Ismael Khan will, it is said, remain at Jetta for about two months, Dehra Ismael Khan being garrisoned meantime by troops from Edwardsabad or Dehra Ghazee Khan.

MR. FORSYTH, C. B., left Calcutta last Saturday night for the Punjab. It is understood that his visit was connected with those commercial negotiations with Cashmere, upon which Captain Grey was lately for some time employed. "With regard to Eastern Turkistan," says the "Englishman" referring to that gentleman, "we have good reason to believe that the Russian Government assured Mr. Forsyth that it had not the slighest intention of holding any intercourse with Chinese rebels. Treaty obligations, it was said, existed between the Courts of St. Petersburg and Pekin, which would be inviolably observed at least by the former of the two contracting parties. Russian interference is thus excluded from the territories of the Atalik Ghazi, and the field left clear for the legitimate influence of the British Government. Neither, indeed, does any debateable ground subsist, now that Russia has recognised the Tian Shan range as her extreme limit in that direction."

THE GREAT EASTERN'S PROGRESS.

YESTERDAY'S report from the Great Eastern is as satisfactory as the preceding ones. It is as follows :—

"Lat 17°5' N., Long 64°54' E. Run since noon yesterday 141 knots. All well."

VISIT OF SIR SALAR JUNG TO THE GOVERNOR.

SIR SALAR JUNG, K. C. S. I., who arrived in Bombay on Thursday evening, yesterday paid a visit to His Excellency the Governor at Government House, Malabar Hill. Sir Salar arrived about noon, accompanied by Mr. Saunders, the Resident at Hyderabad, Major Hastings Fraser, Mr. Talbot, Mr. W. Wedderburn, Mr. Veneyak Wassodew, and several attendants; and was received by His Excellency Sir Seymour Fitzgerald in the large reception room, in which the magnificent Goolburga cloth of gold used at durbars was spread before the guddee. There were also present in the reception room the members of His Excellency the Governor's staff. The visit was a simple ceremonial call, and after a few minutes' conversation between their Excellencies, Sir Salar Jung and the gentlemen who accompanied him departed. A complete company of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment, under the command of a native officer, and the colours and drums and fifes of the Marine Battalion, were drawn up before the entrance to the reception room as guard of honour, and a number of His Excellency the Governor's body-guard were stationed on the steps leading to the hall.

BOMBAY HUNT STEEPLE CHASES.

ENTRIES.

1ST RACE.—THE BOMBAY HUNT CUP.—A handicap. Entrance Rs. 20 each, with Rs. 200 from the fund. For all horses. About two miles of a steeplechase course.

Mr Field's	Albourne	Mr Seton
The Spicer's	Kitty	Mr Hughes
Mr Willoughby's	Nuggot	Mr W

2ND RACE.—THE WORLEE STAKES.—A sweepstakes of Rs. 20 each, with Rs. 200 from the fund. For all Arabs and country-breds of the 2nd class. Weight for age, and two stone in excess of the W. I. T. Club standard. About 1½ mile of a steeplechase course. To close and name the day before the race.

Mr B's	Blue Peter	Mr Seton
Mr Warre's	Pantaloon	Owner
Moostaffa Khan's	Pilot	Mr Hastings

3RD RACE.—GALLOWAY PLATE.—A sweepstakes of Rs. 15 each, with Rs. 100 from the fund. For all Galloways. Weight for inches, and 1½ stone in excess of the W. I. T. Club standard. About 1½ mile of a steeplechase course. To close and name the day before the race.

The Spider's	Nabob	Mr Hughes
Mr Sam's	Bantam	Mr Seton
Mr Lamb's	Yorick	Mr Willoughby
Mr Warre's	Merry Andrew	

4TH RACE.—THE HOCKEY STAKES.—Rs. 30 from the fund, with an entrance of Rs. 10. For all Hockey ponies that have been used with the Bombay Hockey Club previous to the 1st January 1870. About ½ mile over hurdles. To be ridden by members of the Club. To close and name the day before the race.

The Spider's	Web	Mr R
Mr G's	Pete	Mr S
Mr G's	Punch	Mr G
Mr S's	Sweetlips	Owner

1st bell at 4 P.M. precisely.

1st race at 4-13. | 3rd race at 5-30.
2nd race at 5-0. | 4th race at 6-0.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

LONDON, 16TH FEB., MORNING.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Gladstone introduced his Irish Land Bill, the basis of which is the legalisation of usage (of existing usages). He denounced perpetuity of tenure, and proposed that prompt sales should be effected between landlords and occupying tenants by giving to the former the power of selling estates in fee-simple and of advancing money to tenants repayable by annual instalments.

Two Courts are to be erected, one for the arbitration of civil bills, the other to settle differences between landlords and their tenants. When a landlord evicts a tenant without being able to justify his proceedings by (? before) a judge, he is to pay compensation varying from 2 to 7 years' rent. A tenant may also claim compensation for permanent improvements made during the time of occupation. But landlords granting leases for 31 years at rents approved of the Court, are exempted from claims of compensation.

The second reading of the Bill is fixed for the 2nd March.

Mr. Hardy, in the absence of Mr. Disraeli from indisposition, promised to deal with the matter in a candid and conciliatory spirit.

BILL FOR THE REORGANISATION OF THE WAR OFFICE.

Mr. Cardwell in the same sitting introduced a Bill for the partial reorganisation of the War Office, proposing to revive the office of Clerks of Ordnance, and to create a new office of Financial Under Secretary to the War Department.

He denied that the Army was under a dual system. No one, he said, acknowledged more explicitly than the Duke of Cambridge, that the "Horse Guards" was subordinate to the War Office. Sir John Pakington endorsed the views of Mr. Cardwell and supported the Bill.

REDUCTIONS IN THE FRENCH ARMY.

The French Army Contingent for 1870 will show a reduction of 1,500 (? 15,000) men.

BILL FOR THE ACQUISITION OF LAND IN IRELAND.

AFTERNOON.

Mr. Gladstone has announced his intention to introduce a separate Bill for the acquisition of land in Ireland, which will also be applicable to England and Scotland.

LONDON, 4TH FEBRUARY.

General Balfour is designated successor to General Lefroy as Commandant of Woolwich Arsenal.

AMERICA AND CUBA.

NEW YORK, 3RD FEB.

The Senate has passed a Bill authorising the issue of 45 millions additional currency.

The conference has adopted the report of the foreign committee on the expediency of recognising the belligerency of Cuba.

LONDON, 3RD FEBRUARY.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quiet. Fair Dhollera 9¾d.

The Bank of England return for the week ending 3rd February shows the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£19,250,000	Dec.	£ 187,500
Bills discounted	£20,625,000	Inc.	£2,062,500
Cash	£19,500,000	,,	£ 188,000

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

HONGKONG, 1ST FEBRUARY.

Exchange on London, 6 m's. Bank Bills, 4s. 5¾d.
,, ,, India, 3 days, 222½.
Bar Silver 9½ per cent. premium.
Sycee ,, 7½ per cent. ,,
Gold Bars 98 touch 33-35.
,, Leaf 100 ,, 22-95.
Malwa Opium is quiet.
Price of old Malwa Opium—Current price 640
,, Old ,, ,, Cash ,, 640
,, New Patna ,, Current ,, 540
,, Old ,, ,, Cash ,, 540
In the Cotton Market there is a better demand.

SHANGHAI, 25TH JANUARY.

Exchange on London, 6 m's. sight, 6s. 0½d.
,, ,, India, 3 days, ,, 300.
Tone of Opium Market drooping in consequence of large supplies.
Price of Malwa Opium—Current price $ 475 tls.
,, Patna ,, ,, $ 390
,, ,, New ,, ,, $ 405

THE REV. DR. WILSON.

A MEETING of the members of the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held on Thursday afternoon to bid farewell to the Rev. Dr. Wilson who leaves by to-day's mail steamer for Europe. His Excellency the Governor occupied the chair, and in a graceful speech pointed out the many good qualities of Dr. Wilson expressing the great regret which all felt at his departure, even for a season, and the hope that at the end of two years the Rev. Doctor would return invigorated and again take his place amongst them. Speeches were delivered not only by Europeans but by representatives of the Hindoo, Parsee, and Portuguese communities, and the following resolution was carried by acclamation :—

"That in consequence of the approaching departure of the Rev. John Wilson, D. D., F. R. S., Honorary President, to Europe, the society desires for the second time to make public acknowledgment of the invaluable services which he has rendered to it as Member, President and Honorary President for a period which has now extended to nearly forty years, and to express its grateful sense of the increased reputation which it has gained, in consequence of his patient industry, profound and varied learning, and the many admirable qualities which with his exemplary life have secured for him the esteem and love of all who have been brought in contact with him."

We are obliged to hold over our report of the proceedings till Monday.

At a largely attended meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University on the previous evening, the members, after several speeches had been delivered, adopted the following resolution :—

"In view of the departure from India of the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., the Senate recognize its obligations to him, not only for his important services to this University since its establishment in 1857, but also for the zeal and devotion with which, for 25 years previously, he promoted education among all classes of the native community of this Presidency,—thereby paving the way for the true work of an University.

"It gratefully acknowledges his labours as an Examiner in the Sanskrit, Persian, and Vernacular languages; his valuable aid in the framing and revision of the bye-laws and regulations for the government of the University, and the arrangement of its prescribed studies; his devoted and unremitting attention to the business of the University as Fellow, Syndic, and Dean in Arts; and his personal courtesy and tact while presiding over its affairs in the capacity of Vice-Chancellor."

ARRIVAL OF ANOTHER FRENCH STEAMER VI THE CANAL.

THE s. s. Afrique, sister ship to the s. s. Europe, whose arrival we noticed about a fortnight ago, came into harbour yesterday morning. The Afrique is of the same dimensions and is fitted up in the same style as the Europe, and has just come from the same yard on the Clyde. The Afrique arrived at Marseilles from Glasgow on 18th January, and left Marseilles on the 21st, so that there was little time for taking in cargo or arranging about passengers. She however brings a few passengers and some iron-work from Glasgow and cases of wine from Marseilles. Coming through the canal her draught was much the same as that of her sister ship the Europe,—about 18 feet. Having already described the accommodation for passengers on board the Europe, we need say nothing of that of the Afrique, the two being precisely similar. The officers of the Afrique have every reason to be proud of their ship, though yesterday it was curious to see how suspicious they appeared when told that a gentlemen connected with the press had come to see their ship! The Afrique, we may add, comes, like the Europe, under the charge of a Scotch engineer.

THE COTTON CROP.

APPENDED is the weekly report of the Mofussil Press and Ginning Company, Limited; dated Bombay, 18th February 1870 :—

The following reports regarding the weather and the crops have just reached me from the cotton districts :—

HINGUNGHAT.—Messrs. Warwick & Co. under date 14th February write as follows :—'During the past week our market has been in a state of utter stagnation, not 50 bojahs having changed hands, consequently there is a large accumulation of cotton in the bazaar, for which we think no purchaser will be found unless at a very considerable decline from present rates. Holders are asking to-day Rs. 91 per bojah, a price showing an excess of some 10 over Bombay quotations. We think native dealers from your city, whose agents have bought anything and everything in the shape of cotton at any price, must have suffered heavy losses by their transactions, at any rate they have effectually damaged the name of Hingunghat cotton by the stuff they sent from here as our staple.'

AKOLE, 15th Feb.—Since the receipt of telegrams from Liverpool announcing a fall in rates and a dull market, prices have been very irregular here, as many as three different rates having ruled on the same day. The first effect of the fall was to limit supplies and bring forward inferior cotton. Sellers are now beginning to lose confidence and the quantity offering is increasing gradually. The Koonbees invariably affirm that the crop is 50 per cent less than the average, and that there are no "second pickings" this year.

BROACH, 17th Feb.—Kuppas is now coming in more freely, but the price continues relatively higher than clean cotton. In the Jamboosur districts the picking is becoming general and the quality is beginning to show a slight improvement. For the last few nights we have had heavy dews.

AHMEDABAD.—The weather continues favourable.

OOMRAWUTTEE, 17th Feb.—Supplies in our market are now pretty fair, on an average 150 candies a day all sorts. Quality is very mixed, and to make matters worse false packing by the ryots is universal. It is no uncommon thing to find good, bad and indifferent all in one bale. Rates keep, equal to Rs. 300 for fair quality.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOME-WARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Candia, Captain W. Blake, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the following passengers :—

For Southampton—Lieutenant Montague C Brown, Mrs Mathew and child, Mrs Jackson and infant, Mrs Clarke and infant, Mr G R Duncan. Rev E H Cooper, Ensign H H Yard, Mr DeRenzy and two children.

For Marseilles—Mrs A N Davis and infant, Mr and Mrs C Boulnois and two infants, Mr H N B Erskine, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs Nepean Smith, Rev Mr John and Mrs Newton, Rev Dr Wilson, Miss Taylor, Mrs Parry Nisbet, Mr A R Quiney, Dr H C Wilson, Mr Polett, Mr and Mrs A V Palmer, and Major Preston.

For Suez—Mr and Mrs Lestock Reid, Baron Von Ersthausen, Mr Mathew, Mr C Gonne, Mr C Walker, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs Dawson, Mr Russell, and Mr J Jones.

For Aden—Rustomjee Sorabjee, and Mr Nowrojee Rustomjee Mama.

BOMBAY.

MAILS FOR ZANZIBAR, per cottia Narron Pursad, will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 11 A.M.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—During last month the Coroner for the City of Bombay held twenty-eight inquests.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Tract and Book Society is to be held on Monday next, at 8 P.M., in the Bible Depot, verge of the Esplanade.

POLICE POOR BOX.—The Chief Magistrate of Police acknowledges with thanks the receipt of Rs. 22-12 from "J. S." for the poor box of the Fort Police Office.

JACK AT SHORE DRILL.—The sailors and officers belonging to the different men-of-war now in harbour turned out for drill yesterday afternoon on the general parade-ground.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.—During last month the Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court disposed of 629 cases, affecting 928 prisoners; and the fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 2,294-6.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—During the last four months 357 suits were filed in the Small Cause Court under the extended jurisdiction; of these 35 were in October, 103 in November, 108 in December, and 111 in January.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART., the Hon'ble A. D. Sassoon, and the Hon'ble Byramjee Jejeebhoy have been added to the committee appointed to make arrangements for the public reception of the Duke of Edinburgh.

GAEKWAR OF BARODA.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* hears that His Highness the Gaekwar is to leave Baroda for Bombay on the 29th ult., and that he will stay at the bungalow of Mr Manockjee Limjee, which has been tastefully decorated.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—At the Fort Police Court on Thursday, a Hindoo named Luxmon Gopall appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee, and obtained a summons against Mr. G. W. R. Malins, Deputy Shoriff, charging him with driving his carriage in a public place in a rash and negligent manner and thereby injuring him.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 22nd Regiment N. I. on the Esplanade, this evening :—

March	
Overture	Octoroon ..... Benedict.
Waltz	Flower Girl ..... Godfrey.
Selection	Il Trovatore ..... Verdi.
Quadrille	Belgian ..... Coote.
Galop	Prince Imperial .... Godfrey.

MR. ANSTEY'S COACHMAN.—On Thursday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Ruckma Canoo, a coachman in the service of Mr. T. C. Anstey, barrister-at-law, was charged with driving a vehicle at Calbadevi Road in a manner so rash and negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others, and thereby injuring one Biajee Natha. Defendant was convicted and fined Rs. 20, out of which eighteen rupees were to go to the complainant.

WE learn with great sorrow that Captain Hoare, 5th Fusiliers, who left Bombay for England on sick certificate on January 1st, in the troop-ship Malabar, jumped overboard and was drowned on January 4. Captain Hoare was labouring under temporary insanity at the time, and his servant tended him closely in consequence. Being left asleep, as was thought, in a side cabin for a short time, he must have jumped from the port. A slight splash was heard at the time; but no one's suspicion was aroused till the unfortunate man was missed, when, of course, it was too late to do anything to save him.—*Times of India.*

THE poor people of Poona have got hold of the information that the English Rajah is about to visit the capital of the Deccan, and that several Rajahs, with their retinues, will meet him here. They are filled with fear lest the presence of such numbers of people should increase the price of grain of every kind. Several families have united together to lay in stores against the time of scarcity. We are sorry to say that His Royal Highness's visit is not at all appreciated by the poorer classes, who can scarcely manage to keep themselves alive, even while the present prices are charged for bread stuffs. We are glad to hear that the Municipality are devising a plan to reduce the high prices now prevailing in the city for all such articles.—*Deccan Herald*, Feb. 18.

THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The First Criminal Sessions for 1870 closed on Thursday, having lasted fourteen days—the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley presiding. There were in all 26 cases on the calendar, implicating 40 prisoners, 12 of whom were Mahomedans, 20 Hindoos, 7 Europeans, and 1 West Indian. Of the cases committed, 2 were of rape, 1 of attempting to commit suicide, 11 of theft, 3 of criminal breach of trust, 1 of attempting to escape from lawful custody, 1 of conspiracy, 1 of culpable homicide, 1 of dishonestly receiving stolen property, 2 of belonging to a wandering gang of thieves, 1 of giving false information to the public, 1 of giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, and 1 for an offence on the railway. Of the 40 prisoners, 10 were discharged and 30 were convicted; of the latter one was sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment and also to penal servitude for life, 3 were sent to prison for three years, 1 for two years, 2 for eighteen months, 1 for a year and to receive fifty lashes, 3 for one year, 4 for six months, 9 for one month, 1 for a fortnight, 1 for a week, 2 to receive forty lashes, 1 to receive thirty lashes and 1 to receive twenty-five lashes.

HARD LINES FOR SMOKERS

THE practice of smoking near band-stands, when bands are playing there, being much complained of by ladies as most disagreeable to them, the Brigadier-General feels sure he has but to make known this fact to gentlemen attending on such occasions to insure its discontinuance.—*Deccan Herald.*

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Sexagesima Sunday, February 20th, 1870.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL, FORT.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (first celebration).

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion (second celebration), and Sermon. Hymns 71 and 348.

5-30 P.M.—Litany.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 150, 181, 324.

The offertories to be devoted as usual.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

11 A.M.—Litany, Holy Communion (celebration), and Sermon. Hymns 161 and 204.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Serm

FAREWELL ADDRESSES TO THE REV. DR. WILSON.

On the occasion of the departure of the Rev. Dr. John Wilson to visit Europe a meeting was held in the Free General Assembly's Institution on Thursday evening for the purpose of bidding the Rev. Doctor farewell and presenting him with several parting addresses. There was a very large attendance of natives; and a number of European ladies and gentlemen were also present. On the motion of Mr. Anandrao Sakharam Barvé, seconded by Mr. Shahu Daji of the American Mission, Mr. C. E. Chapman, C.S., was called to the chair.

The meeting having been opened with prayer,

The CHAIRMAN said—We have met together this evening for the purpose of presenting addresses to our friend Dr. Wilson on the occasion of his paying a visit to his native land. I feel there need not be any formality on an occasion like this, and in making a few introductory remarks I will carry with me the sympathies of every one met together this evening when I say every one now assembled in this room looks to our dear friend Dr. Wilson as an individual friend; I feel sure there is not one present who has not known Dr. Wilson for some time—there is not one who does not honour him and who does not esteem him. (Applause.) It falls to the lot of very few men to be the cause of two such meetings as I have seen gathered together this day. I have but now attended a large meeting in the Town Hall at which His Excellency the Governor was in the chair, and where, if I may so say, the great and the learned of the land met together to do honour to Dr. Wilson, and he has had but barely time to come from that meeting and appear among us. I feel that if I could read Dr. Wilson's heart, I have no doubt this is the meeting,—though the other was calculated more to please his pride (if I may use that expression),—where he feels he most genuine heartfelt affection. It is in this place where he has often sat among you as the honored head of this institution that he now sees you gathered together to give him a parting address. I observe there are two addresses this evening—one representing the students and the other by the missionaries—and in these we have Dr. Wilson remembered in the twofold capacity as, first, a teacher and, then, a missionary. Now it is suggestive of one consideration seeing these two separate addresses on this table this evening. There is no doubt that Dr. Wilson is a wonderful power to the people of this country and indeed of any country, to draw out their powers of mind, to set before them all the wonderful truths of nature, and to set before them the history in the past of their own and of other countries. This is a great work and a work that has been done by Dr. Wilson's and the kindred institution in Calcutta—that noble institution presided over by Dr. Duff, which every one that has visited Calcutta will remember with the greatest interest. These two institutions have been a great means of enabling the pupils to gain a knowledge of what has been done in the history of the world. But then again we have an address also to Dr. Wilson from his Christian converts. Dr. Wilson came to this country as a missionary and earnestly desirous to set before you the great truths of Christianity, and he has done this in every way—he has preached the great truths of our religion wherever he was,—he has been in almost every district in this presidency, and has shown you by his example and by his precept what a glorious religion that of Christ is. (Applause.) There is a noble text in the New Testament which I think describes what Dr. Wilson has been among us. He has been "Not slothful in business, fervent in spirit and serving the Lord" since we have known him, and I believe every one of us, those who are Christians and those who are not known by the name of Christ, will acknowledge this. Every European who comes to this country knows how much there is in the climate and various ways to make us slothful and indolent, but I believe every one in Dr. Wilson's life in India has been a day marked by industry,—there has been no sloth in his work. (Applause). And equally has he been fervent in spirit; there has been no lukewarmness among his fellowmen, no matter what colour or country. And above all, I believe he has been guided by that last description, to look constantly to the Lord, and in serving the Lord he has been made a blessing to hundreds and thousands in this country. (Applause).

RAO SAHEB GANPUTRAO MOROBA PITAU then, at the request of the Chairman, read the following address:—

"The Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D, F.R.S., Principal of the Free General Assembly's Institution, Missionary of the Free Church of Scotland, Bombay, &c. &c. &c.

"Reverend and dear Sir,—We the undersigned students and ex-students of the Free General Assembly's Institution desire, on the eve of your departure from India, to express to you our feelings of regret that we shall have soon to separate from one who has been to us a kind teacher and firm friend, and by whose instruction and example we have benefited both as regards the education of our minds and the formation of our character, and to assure you that we have, all, since the time we had the honour of attending your classes in the institution to this day, cherished for you heartfelt affection, admiration and respect. We do not know, sir, whether to admire more your varied learning, profound research, and voluminous writings replete with originality of mind and genius, or your simplicity, amiability and magnanimity of character. In short, your scholarship, character, and labours have all made on us a deep impression.

"It is impossible to enumerate within the short compass of this address all the excellences of your character, or the great benefits which you have conferred upon us. We shall, however, refer to one or two of them. The institution, which is our *Alma mater*, was founded by you, and you have since its foundation, besides actively superintending it, taken a great part in the operations carried on within its walls. You have had colleagues of a highly spirit with yourself, whose sustained influence has proved, under God, a great blessing, not only to those who have regularly attended the institution, but to hundreds of others. Some of your students have distinguished themselves as authors, of whom the Rev. Babu Padmanji has been universally acknowledged as a Marathi writer of eminence, whose numerous writings have been a valuable contribution to the Marathi literature. In almost every department of the Government service your pupils have risen to eminence by their abilities and character, and not a few of them have acquitted themselves with credit at the University and other learned examinations, both in India and England. There are others of your students who have been zealously engaged in civilizing, elevating, and what several of them esteem the best of all, Christianizing the wilder tribes of India and the surrounding countries, and have thus rendered signal service to the cause of humanity. Messrs. Gabriel and Mircha, the two Abyssinians, to whom the British Government are deeply indebted for aid in the speedy and glorious termination of the Abyssinian war, were educated in your institution, and were under your special superintendence, and we feel proud that you have been instrumental in producing loyalty to our Most Gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria in the hearts of these as well as others of your pupils. The Rev. Narayan Sheshadri is zealously engaged in the Nizam's territories in enlightening and civilizing one of the aboriginal tribes, and he has already achieved success, which entitles him to the name of an apostle of civilization; while the Rev. Dhanjibhai Nauroji has, by his high moral character and strenuous exertions, exercised a beneficent influence upon the educated youth in Bombay. There are hundreds of others, sir, who are ornaments and blessings to the communities in which they live; and we are thankful to say that your labours for our moral improvement, as well as those of your colleagues, have not been quite lost upon us.

"Perhaps we should be doing injustice to the memory of your most excellent colleague and our most beloved teacher, the much lamented Rev. Robert Nesbit, whose name, though he be long since dead, is still precious to us, if we did not make here a special reference to his labours while enumerating your services. His earnest piety and devotedness, and his singular amiability and dignity of moral character, had impressed us with a kind of awe for him, no doubt observed with deep affection; and you are aware, sir, how much loss not only the institution but many of the Bombay community have suffered in his untimely death.

"You and your first partner, the distinguished and accomplished Mrs. Margaret Wilson, had the honour, with others, of introducing female education into Western India, and long before the Government or the natives had directed their attention to it, you had schools in Bombay and the surrounding districts, in which the daughters of both the higher and lower classes received instruction. Your late partner, Mrs. Isabella Wilson, whose hallowed character and earnest labours of love can never be forgotten by us, warmly sympathised with you in all your educational, philanthropic, and evangelistic labours, and did immense good to our countrywomen in a most unostentatious manner. She visited native families at their houses for imparting to them instruction, and personally superintended her numerous girls' schools. In her, reverend sir, we have sustained, with yourself, an irreparable loss, but it is consoling to know that she still lives in the good works she has left behind. Your female boarding school in Bombay has, in particular, rendered great services to the cause of education in India. The girls educated in it have become very useful members of society, and are engaged at present in instructing and enlightening their sisters. They have found admittance into several respectable native families, where they command respect, not only by their proficiency in the vernacular and English language and in ladies' work, but by their superior character and bearing. Some are engaged in schools in this Presidency and the Central and North-West Provinces, where they are found very useful. The employment of female teachers in the girls' schools is a thing greatly to be desired, for female education will not make material progress unless female schools are entirely taught by well-educated native ladies.

"Your educational labours have not been confined exclusively to the higher classes of our people. You have had schools for Mahars, Mangs, Waralis, and other degraded aborigines, and those individuals of these tribes who have heartily availed themselves of these, have improved both socially and morally. They have become polished, intelligent, and independent.

"We very much admire, sir, your skill and foresight as an educationist, for the policy adopted by you when you first commenced your educational labours in India and pursued steadily to this day has been productive of great results; and our admiration is greatly heightened when we consider that you had to maintain your views, at times, through much opposition. We perfectly agree with you in believing that nothing short of the very highest education, based on sound moral principles, can elevate a people; and as regards ourselves, whose civilization had become stagnant, no amount of proficiency in indigenous learning, independently of the youthful spirit and vigour of English, could infuse new life and energy in us as a nation.

"Besides the schools, your public lectures, private classes, social meetings, and publications have proved very beneficial to us. Some of your books are mainly designed for the benefit of students, while many others are valuable for the new light they throw on a number of interesting points relating to history, ethnology, and philology. The services you have rendered in the translation of the Bible into various Indian languages have not only helped forward the propagation of Christianity in this country, but have indirectly enriched our vernaculars with valuable vocables. Your study of our national literature and antiquities, and your intimate acquaintance with our national institutions and practices have made you an authority on Indian subjects, and you have given valuable advice to our legislators whenever they have applied to you for it. Though a Missionary, you have been respected by the priests and teachers of all religions, and they have occasionally appealed to you for a decision on matters of controversy between themselves. Your work on caste is looked forward to by all educated people with eagerness, and we trust that it will have the effect, in conjunction with other agencies at work, of uniting the jarring races of this country into one peaceful fraternity.

"Though your chief object in coming to India has been to publish your religion, you have not stood aloof from any efforts made by our people to improve their social and moral condition, independently of the direct aid of Christianity. The great principle of your life has been to do good in all possible ways, and you have consistently acted upon it. You have encouraged our social reforms both by advice and personal influence, and we do not know what public movement of our countrymen you have not taken an interest in. The Gujarati Reformers had in you a valuable auxiliary in the memorable Maharaja Libel Case, and you willingly took a part in the enthusiastic festivities of the late Widow Marriage. The Apostle of Brahmism met with the kindest attention from you on his first visit to Bombay, on whose behalf you held several meetings both of Europeans and natives. Your firm faith in your convictions helps you to look calmly to that day, when, as your religion predicts, the din of controversy shall cease, and all contending religionists shall repose in peace on the rock of Christian truth.

"These and many other services rendered by you to us and to our country entitle you to be called our benefactor, and we are thankful to say that you have had the earnest of your reward even in this world. You are loved and respected by all classes of our people, and your departure from India will be regretted by them as a national loss. This is not the occasion on which to mention your other and greater services, which were recently acknowledged in the Town Hall on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of your labours in India, and we shall not repeat them now. Our present accomplished Governor, and his worthy predecessor Sir Bartle Frere, as well as all other Governors during your time, have had the greatest respect for you, and your merits the Government values your services was publicly manifested by its present head on the abovementioned occasion. The highest honour the Government could confer upon you has been given to you. You were allowed at the last Convocation the privilege of occupying the Chancellor's seat, and delivering an address to the most learned body in the Province. And we rejoice to say that the Church whom you have so zealously served has similar honours in store for you; so that when you become the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, you will have attained the highest object of ambition to a man in your position, however little it may have been sought by yourself.

"In conclusion, we most respectfully beg you to accept this address and its accompanying token of our sincere affection, gratitude, and respect for you, and we assure you that it will be our humble prayer to God Almighty, whose children you have so zealously served, to give you a full reward for your services.

"With the earnest hope that you may, in the mercy of God, have a safe voyage to your fatherland, and return among us with renewed health and vigour.—We remain, &c."

The Rev. APAJI BAPOOJI, of the Church Mission, then read the following address:—

"To Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S., Missionary, Free Church of Scotland.

"Rev. and dear Sir,—We the Native Missionaries, Pastors and Converts of the different evangelical missions in this Presidency, beg leavé to express, on the the occasion of your leaving us, (we hope only for a time), the sentiments of esteem, affection and gratitude which we cherish towards you.

"You have been privileged by a gracious Providence to labour long in this country, being, with one exception, the oldest Protestant Missionary in Western India.

"The services you have rendered during the forty-one years of your Indian career, to promote the great object of missionary life, have been of varied and important character, being undertaken not for the benefit of any one single class, but for all classes of people. After the example of the Great Master whom you serve, you have carried the Gospel to the rich and poor, high and low, learned and ignorant, young and old. The distinctions of society and caste have made no difference with you; and it is a fact worthy of note that to the best of our knowledge you are the first of the Indian missionaries who introduced the children of low-born Mahars and Mangs into schools to sit on the same benches with the children of high-born Brahmins and Banyans. You were resolved to do this at every sacrifice, and your firmness in the matter has been amply rewarded. The poor and despised will bless your memory for what you have done for them.

"Your plans of Missionary work are based on the principle of being all things to all men that you might gain some. Hence by direct preaching both at the head quarters and through every part of the Presidency, even in provinces beyond its limits, by series of lectures, public meetings, private conferences, visiting the dwellings of natives, literary labours, education of both sexes by all and every means within your power, you have left no stone unturned, and to a certain extent the prejudices of the people, you have published the message of life to perishing souls.

"Amongst your earliest labours, public discussions with the learned adherents of three of the most elaborate and stubborn systems of religion prevalent in India, viz., Brahminism, Zoroastrianism, and Mohammedanism, form an important element. These discussions, commenced a few months after your settling in Bombay in 1830, were, from all that we have read and heard, the means of exciting to a remarkable degree the attention of Western India to the all-important subject of religion. The most interesting and singular circumstance connected with the matter is that the work you thus begun forty years ago, has, instead of slumbering and dying away, been gathering fresh strength ever since, and is now taken up by the educated natives themselves, as far as the exposure of false religions is concerned.

"Your accessibility at all times to persons of every grade in society is a feature in your missionary life too important to be passed over in silence. It is to this fact we ascribe much of your popularity in the native community. Your advice, sympathy and aid, whenever and by whoever sought, were freely given; and this in our humble opinion has done more than anything else to remove the prejudices of the people against Missionaries, and to impress them with the conviction that after all *Padris*, as missionaries are generally styled, are their true friends.

"You have done much from the very commencement of your Indian sojourn to remove the feelings of race-antagonism between Europeans and natives. You were the first European who brought together, from time to time, the governing and governed classes in friendly and social meetings in your residence. You have laboured hard and constantly to produce a better state of feeling among them. By practice as well as by precept, you have ever admonished those who despised natives and spoke harshly of them. For these labours of love you have endeared yourself to every class of the native community.

"But, sir, time would fail us to speak of the invaluable help you have rendered in founding the important mission of Kattywar, by the Irish Presbyterian Church, of the Central Provinces by the Free Church, and of Rajputana by the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland; of your cordiality and co-operation with the missionaries of other evangelical missions; of your deep interest in, and warm sympathy with, all the converts to the living faith; of your public and private advocacy of their rights and privileges; and of your untiring labours for the establishment and edification of the native churches.

"And, now, in conclusion, we beg of you to accept as a small token of our affection and gratitude a copy of the Holy Bible, and also a small purse which we are making up.

"Praying that God in his abundant mercy may take you in peace and safety to your native land, and strengthen you for the important post offered to you by the Free Church of Scotland, and that you may be permitted to return to us in health and vigour,—We remain, &c."

The Rev. J. S. S. ROBERTSON said he was sure every one of his brother-missionaries present would respond most cordially to every word of respect and honour in both these addresses which had been read—(applause). He remembered the day when there was a very strong feeling among the native community in Bombay against his beloved friend, and he now felt grateful to God that Dr. Wilson had been spared to see the disappearance of all doubts and suspicions as to the probable effect of Missionary labour among the natives for their good. Missionaries were not fire-brands; they came to seek the temporal, social and political as well as the religious welfare of those among whom they laboured; they were the best friends that came from Europe to the natives of India, and that had been proved by the life and practice of their representative man, if he might be permitted so to call their friend Dr. Wilson (applause)—a missionary who, during all his pursuits, during all his diligent efforts, never forgot to keep permanently forward as the one distinguishing characteristic of his life, that of a missionary of the Cross.—(Applause.)

DR. WILSON then said—Mr. Chairman and friends,—It is often a difficult matter to bear reproach. There is something in our fallen human nature that does not permit us to like to be treated with contumely or with opposition. It is, however, a still more difficult thing to bear a load of praise. I must say, however, for myself this evening that both in connection with this meeting, and that which has preceded it, I have felt humiliated in my own mind under the consciousness that I really do not deserve the plaudits which have been so liberally and generously extended to me. When I consider what the calling is with which I am connected, and the inspection of my services by the great Master, I have only to look to God for pardon for the past, and for His sustaining grace in reference to the time which is to come. I have at present been presented with two addresses. The first of them is from the students and ex-students of this Institution, under the roof of which we are now met together. I have to observe to those of you who may not be acquainted with the origin of our educational labours in Bombay that in the first instance I thought it, after consultation with others, expedient that we should begin by using the vernacular language spoken in this great city. We were determined to act vigorously in any attempts we might make. We had a decided impression that the greatest blessing under God, short of that of the Gospel of the Blessed Saviour, is that of education, and we very strenuously laboured to advance the cause of popular education. It so happened that by the Scottish Mission when it was in the Southern Konkan, there were no fewer than four thousand boys instructed through the Marathi language, and that a great impression was made in that district by that means; and I have noticed in connection with our University that a large proportion of students come from that very district where those vernacular schools were attempted. When I contrast the Northern with the Southern Konkan, I see that very great stress is to be laid on this circumstance. Education in the Northern Konkan is not extended, even with the patronage and assistance and liberality of Government, to anything like the extent to which it has been extended in the Southern Konkan. We have in the University, I believe, only one graduate from the Northern Konkan, and he was the distinguished student in this institution, who moved the Chairman to occupy the position he now so kindly occupy in this assembly—Mr. Anandrao S. Barvé. On coming to Bombay then I set about in the first instance to institute vernacular schools. I tried as much as possible to get a large number of children assembled together in one place, in order to facilitate the superintendence of these educational institutions, and to give facilities for addressing the young people connected with them in their united capacity. Female education occupied very early our attention. A beginning had been made in this good work by the American Mission, and we here in Bombay from Scotland took it up in a very hearty manner. I well remember the prejudices of the people which we had to encounter. When we went round among the native houses soliciting pupils, parents would meet us with curious objections. They said, "What are you going to do with our daughters. Are you to make them carcoons or clerks, are they to occupy places as writers in public offices?" "Oh, no," we said, "that is not our immediate object at all; we wish to teach them to read and to give them instruction." "Oh, then," they replied, "we see what you wish to do," and they named some of the worst class in Bombay, and said we wished their daughters to be like them. It was a sorrowful thing to think that their only comparison was as with persons whom I shall not name at present. But we persevered, and eventually 400, 500, and 600 girls attended; we might have had more if we had had the means of supporting schools and teachers. These schools continue to the present day. There is reference in the students' address presented to me, to the aid which I enjoyed in connection with this work from the beloved partners of my life. This is too tender a subject for me to enlarge upon, though I believe the day is far distant when their labours will be forgotten, and that the day is far distant when their labours will cease to have an influence on the Bombay community. They served God in their generation, and when they served God in their generation they fell asleep, leaving the influence which they had originated to work on the community for a divine blessing. We believe the institution of female schools by the natives themselves and with Government patronage, to a certain extent now will increase the means of giving instruction to the females of India; and we wish God-speed to all measures in that direction. The treatment of the female sex is an index of civilization, and there can be no doubt that when they get instructed wives, mothers, and daughters, the natives of India will present a very much more improved appearance than that which they now present. (Applause.) On glancing at this first address I find a reference made to the progress of some of the pupils of this institution in the promotion of the vernacular literature. One individual here present this evening is mentioned by name, Baba Padmanji, and it is justly said of him that he has been "universally acknowledged as a Marathi writer of classic elegance, whose numerous writings have been a valuable contribution to the Marathi language." I cannot withhold another name, because I know all the students here present who have been connected with this institution will hear it with interest—I mean the name of Govind N rayan, the author of twenty-three or twenty-four Marathi publications. (Applause.) There is one point of difference between the writings of the two native scholars I have mentioned. Baba Padmanji's publications are pervaded by the spirit of Christianity—I observed the spirit of Christianity in his books even before his conversion. The writings of Govind Narayen are characterized by a spirit of deference to a certain kind of Christianity, and by those moral tendencies which our teaching in this place is calculated to promote. Did your time permit, I could mention the names of other native authors who have been here educated; and I have always thought it as a great privilege which I enjoyed when I was permitted to look over the compositions which were here prepared, and to make such suggestions as occurred to me with reference to their improvement. This was a special matter of delight, too, to my colleague, Mr. Nesbit, whose name is so properly entered in this address, I know that the same readiness to assist native authors still exists in the institution, and will continue to work long even when I am removed from this scene. There is reference in the address to the Rev. N. Sheshadri, who is really doing wonders at Jalna, and to the Rev. Dhanjibhai Nauroji, who is spoken of in the students' address as having "by his high moral character and strenuous exertions exercised a beneficent influence upon the educated youth in Bombay." In the conversion of Dhanjibhai and I had to stand side by side. The movement which came upon the Parsi community was hardly expected by them, though they were to hear us to declare our confidence that the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ would be accepted finally by the Parsi kindred and country, and consequently no marvel that the P rsis been more prepared for those changes which we declared would occur in the advancement of enlightenment and education, they would not have been so taken by surprise as they actually were. I am certain no wrathful feelings were entertained by either Dhanjibhai, Hormazjii or myself towards who were opposed to us on the occasion; we believed the time would come when we should be thoroughly understood in that matter, and in the good providence of God that time has come. I highly value your tribute to the character of Mr. Nesbit, which is here stated in these circumstances—that those who knew him best knew him most intimately by the help of God nothing will drive us from it. (Applause.) With regard to the question of caste, which is alluded to by the students, who say, "You have had schools for Mahars, Mangs, Waralis, and other degraded aborigines," and which is also referred to in the other addresses by the missionaries, I have to say that I was accustomed to tell the natives that in these schools and institutions the classes must be formed on the very principle of the ranks in the native army. In the army you see the Brahmin taking his place with the Mahar or the Mang, and why should we in these schools act on a different principle? I say the Government of the Queen do commit a great mistake in this matter. The only difference with regard to pupils ought to be in the fees, according to the character of the education given which should be accessible to all paying these fees. I have visited many native schools: I have spoken to the native gentlemen on the subject of the admission of the lower orders. Sometimes they have expressed their intention to comply, and in a few instances have proudly directed attention to individuals of that class being actually in the school. But it sometimes occurs that with my advice circumstances seem to change when I am left, and I am made responsible to this matter. Some four or five years ago on the way from Mahableshwur to Poona, I stopped at the Government school at Jejuri. I called in there, and I am sure it is in the knowledge of the natives here that Jejuri is a wicked place. The abominations that are committed there I shall not characterize. The teacher whom I visited showed me into the school room, and proudly pointed out two Ramoshi pupils to show me the injustice of the exclusion from schools of any class by the Government of India. I mentioned the fact with satisfaction to Mr. Adam White, whose death was so much lamented for his very zealous labours in Western India. "No doubt, he said, that is a very gratifying circumstance, but did the Pantoji state to you the principle on the corner?" When I enquired the meaning of these balls he replied that the Pantoji said—"If they misbehave it cannot be expected that we are to touch them even with the rod;" and so he had this supply of missiles for peppering them with. (Laughter.) By the natives who are acquainted with the arrangements of caste, it will be remembered, this was again appeared on the scene, and it will ever be my prayer a large class called *Antyoja*, ("Born at the end,") and so that he may be blessed in his ministrations, both among pollution by such a person ought to lead to *sachailasnan* my own countrymen and the inhabitants of this my not to corporeal ablution, but to ablution with the clothes. adopted land. (Applause.) I am happy to see members, I have seen a curious scene with this. I have seen a not merely of the Scottish and English missions here Brahmin who had been touched by a Mahar looking present, but of the American mission, and to see native out for a cow, and when this "obliging animal," as pastors of all the denominations that are among us. I some one has characterized it, has appeared, have seen believe the time is soon coming when a little one will him apply part of his clothes to the tail, and seeming to become a thousand, when God's grace will be manifested think that by the touching of the tail that pollution he throughout the length and breadth of India. (Applause.) got from the Mahar had vanished from him. There is one thing that has often occurred to me in this (Laughter.) It was a remarkable circumstance. I must country. Undoubtedly the name of God has often been express my regard for those who have attended and are dishonoured in this country in ages past and among attending this institution for the freedom which they certain classes of people in the present day, but where have allowed to all who have entered with them. There is God's name has been dishonoured, it will yet be most not a class in which some of the defiling castes are not signally honoured. I believe the time is coming when to be found, at least that was the case but lately. the Ganges and the Jumna and their turbid waters When Mr. Layard, the discoverer of the remarkable will be forsaken for that fountain which has been opened ruins of Nineveh, and now a member of Parliament, came to India, he was struck with the and unclean ness. I believe the cry of those who difference of the physiognomy of the pupils before him are mad on their idols will grow faint and die, and and took great interest in the students of low origin. there will be the voice of a great multitude and as of Mountstuart Elphinstone has recorded his opinion that many saying "Hallelujah, for the Lord God Omnipotent they will not be found inferior to the upper Reigneth." (The Rev. Doctor resumed his seat amid classes. I am happy to mention this circumprolonged applause.) stance—that those whom we call reformers have made A son of the local Nawab of Nassick was present up their minds long ago that caste shall disappear, at the meeting, and made a brief address in the vernaand that among all classes, tribes, and tongues, the cular, referring to the following address which had been light of knowledge should flow forth with equal presented to the Rev. Doctor on a late visit to Nassick, impartiality as that of the sun. (Applause.) There is a paragraph in the students' address which "To the Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S., Vice-Chanrefers to the pre-eminence of the English language cellor of the University of Bombay, Honorary Presias a source of information and a potent influence in dent of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic education. The paragraph is a rather remarkable one. Society, &c., &c.

It says—"We perfectly agree with you in believing "REVEREND SIR,—We, the undersigned residents and that nothing short of the very highest education, based inhabitants of Nassick, consider it an honour to meet on sound moral principles, can elevate a people; and as you in our city, and avail ourselves of this opportunity regards ourselves, whose civilization had become stagto express to you the feelings of respect and admiration nant, no amount of proficiency in indigenous learning, that we cherish towards you for your benevolence and independently of the youthful spirit and vigour of Eng- amiability of character, and your varied labours in lish, could infuse new life and energy in us as a nation." behalf of the social and moral enlightenment of this I have ever had the persuasion that the great country. foundation of knowledge must be for a long "Though you came out to India, chiefly to propperiod the English language, but in the same pagate your religion, you have rendered signal way I have had the impression that if we wish to bless services to it in the cause of education, literaIndia in its length and breadth we must resort to the ture, and civilization, and have shown, by your vernaculars as sources of information and as an intro- life, how religious zeal is compatible with an earnest duction to all the science and literature of the West; regard for the temporal interests of mankind. and that we must prepare the channel for the convey- Since the day you arrived on the shores of this ance of this knowledge and the enlightenment of India country, you have zealously laboured to acquaint your by cultivating the vernacular languages—the two self with its literature and its varied language, its must go together. (Applause). There is an allu- ancient institutions and monuments, its religions and sion here to the benefit of public lectures. I philosophic systems, and the manners and customs of felt it to be a happy day when there came round me its inhabitants, and taken an active part in every public at meetings I was conducting, individuals who under- movement in the presidency. To you emphatically stood the English language and were prepared to at- belongs the honour of having first practically recogtend a course of lectures. I observe one of these in this nized the right of the natives of this country to a social room, Mr. Dadoba Pandurang, who attended from the equality with the Europeans, and you were the first first and continued for a long period. Dr. Bhau Daji, European, on this side of India, who invited Europeans as mentioned at a meeting yesterday, referred also to and natives to meet in your house on terms of the attendance at these lectures. I think all mis- equality that they may learn to entertain towards sionaries, as opportunities are afforded, should use this one another feelings of friendship and respect. means of promoting the cause of enlightenment For this, and several other equally eminent serand progress here in India. (Applause.) There is also vices rendered by you, both to the Europeans and reference made to private classes. Here I would natives, you have a just title to the name of a venture to remark that in connection with the pro- public benefactor; and we assure you that, so long as motion of Christianity it is not so much by teaching the natives continue to progress in education and civieven under educational institutions that good is pro- lization, and the various races in this country continue moted as by private intercourse with the people, and to feel friendship and respect for one another, your which is so easy after we have got associated with them great name shall never be forgotten. in educational operations. On the Press I say nothing. I "Though the Hindu inhabitants of this city, which am surprised when I look to one shelf in my library to is famous from the earliest times for its sanctity, cannot see that it is wholly filled with publications that have all look upon your missionary labours, so varied and passed through my own hands, and that another is effective, with sympathy, still they bear willing testifilled with periodicals which I have edited—particularly mony to your impartiality and candour, your profound Oriental literature. (Applause.) All these publications scholarship, and your extraordinary benevolence and originated in the immediate exigencies of the work I gentleness of character. was carrying on. This was the case with my Expositions "We hear that you intend shortly to visit your fatherof Hinduism, my work on the Parsi religion, land, where the highest honours that your Church can and other publications. Perhaps some of them may bestow await you, and we wish you a happy voyage speak when I am removed from this earthly scene. At to its shores. the late annual meeting of the Bible Society, I referred "In conclusion, we repeat that we feel grateful to you to the translation of the Bible into the vernacular for the honour you have done us in paying us a visit languages. Now here I shall give the testimony that and meeting us in this assembly, and it is our sincere all the missionaries of this Presidency are not only prayer to Almighty God that He may spare you many united as to a desire for a translation, but desire more years to see more fruit of your zealous and varied that it should be faithfully and intelligently rendered. labours."

Many of you have no idea of the consequences that have Several other native gentlemen from different parts followed the translation of the Scriptures. When I of the country delivered brief addresses, one of them, came to the country the natives were surprised we finishing up in English, by saying his sincere prayers should put ourselves to trouble to prepare our Shastras, were that Dr. Wilson would go safely home, be Moas they called the Scriptures, for their perusal. This derator of the Free General Assembly, stop two years, was a course of proceeding that surprised them, and then come to them all in India. (Applause.) because the practise is to keep the Vedas confined from the popular sight. They were in consequence The Rev. BABA PADMANJI, of the Free Church Mis- that Christians should allow the people of this country sion, then closed the meeting with a Marathi prayer. to see their scriptures. Let me say to all my friends here that none of them have even a claim to After a vote of thanks given to the Chairman, the character of learned men who have not read the pan-sooparee and nosegays were distributed, and the sacred writings. A knowledge of the sixty-six books meeting then separated. of the Bible are required to constitute a scholar, and no person can be said to be conversant with the English language who is not conversant with these. I sometimes take a copy of the English Testament in my pocket, and sometimes when I take it up I am surprised that the little book should have such power as to turn the world upside down. We know that some religionists in the East have prostituted their religions and resorted to power and force to enforce them, but here we are told "All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine and for reproof." Let me just as a parting advice recommend you this Bible. (Applause.) There is reference here to some intercommunion which I had with the Gujerath reformers. I think the opposition to the Maharaja system was one of the most valuable effects of education, and if Government education which in some respects has not received justice. A horrible system of impurity was prevalent in this locality, and it was countenanced by men in position in this city. The evil was complained of by a young man connected with the press, Karsandas Mulji; he was prosecuted for libel, and when an appeal was made to me to give some help in the case I could not refuse to do my best. It happened I had studied well the Vallabhacharya system, so that I was acquainted with authorities and could make references to them. Though it was a laborious thing to be engaged in this work for a month, I was happy to say that my labour was found to be good. And it is affecting not merely Bombay, but extensive provinces. We know that the Maharaja of Jeypore, perhaps, in fact I will say he *is*, the most enlightened sovereign in India, has expelled the Maharajas from his territory. (Applause.) With regard to widow re-marriage, none of us Europeans will take any credit for any interest in it. It seems most iniquitous thing that little girls, married without understanding anything of the ceremony save as an amusement, should be bound over to solitude for life, having never known the husband and never having had connection with a husband. I wish God-speed to that movement. (Applause.) On the Brahma-Samaj I should say a word. I remark, I took interest in it. When the great minister of Brahmism came to Bombay (he is now about to proceed to England), I had much pleasure in seeing him, observing that he had taken a step in the right direction, that he was characterized by zeal, and was effecting a great reform. When I asked him as to making up their minds on the subject of revelation, he said he was not prepared to say that revelation was impossible, or even that it is not to be desired, so in these circumstances I felt myself at liberty to take an interest in his movement. When I was at Calcutta lately, I had an interview with some of the learned pandits of that place, and found that they object to the new sect taking the name of Brahmists, as the *brahm* is either a Vedic ceremony not practised, or the pantheistic doctrine of brahm (or spirit) not believed by them. They find it a profitable thing to take this designation, because in the minds of Indians it associates them with things that have existed. But it would be difficult for them to prove they have any historical connection with Hinduism, and that is the cause why the Calcutta pandits say, "Let them come forward and take a denomination of their own as do Christians, Mahomedans, or Parsis." I challenge them to come forward and produce reasons for the designation they have assumed. Now it must not be supposed because I have made these remarks I am complaining against the movement. It is a great work in which they are engaged designed to effect India and fix the mind of many on the Unoriginated Cause who spake and it was done, who commanded and all things stood fast; that God that dwelt according to His will in the armies of Heaven and among the inhabitants of the earth. Now, having said this much with respect to our Calcutta friends, I must add with regard to those in the Prathana Samaj in Bombay that I have great sympathy with the East, just because they call themselves members of a praying society. We cannot say they have arrayed themselves under false colours. They have taken a step in advance, and I believe they will not rest satisfied with that step but proceed forward. I regard with interest all our native students, and rejoice to see them and know that they are spreading over all the country. One of them wrote me a letter the other day from Bunder Abbas in which he put this question—"Is Persia the only country that you are to leave in darkness?" He is pleading for illuminators for that country. When I went lately to Calcutta I found that I was known along the line of railway, and even at Delhi, at the large station of Allahabad, a young man came up to me and said "I think you are Dr. Wilson of Bombay." I don't know how he made me out, for I was not in a very clerical dress. "Yes," I said, "I am Dr. Wilson of Bombay. What do you? Do you remember," he said, "my sister and I went to Ambroke to get lessons," and then the whole matter came to my memory. Dr. Duff told me that when he came from Calcutta to the Indus and the Punjaub he met with pupils from this school when those of his own from Calcutta began to fail. There are here to think not of withdrawing our operations because we engage in education, but we are extending them rather, for our pupils spread abroad. It must not to be supposed that all who leave the institution unconverted are not affected by what they hear. They have their consciences affected to some extent, and we have had two cases of pupils lately embracing Christianity after they had been removed from our care. I do not mention Dr. Atmaram Sadasew Jeyakur, whom I am sure all of you much respect. (Applause.) Last Friday I baptized another old pupil, a Gujarat Brahman. He left us some years ago, but the truth has to a greater or less extent been at work since; he came in contact with several of our catechists, and was baptized by me in the North Konkan as I have said—and I hope many others will in due time follow his good example. (Applause.) With regard to all missions and converts I have always had this feeling—that missionaries were brethren who had one faith, and conversies were brethren who believe in the Lord Jesus Christ. There are certain differences in certain things connected with our Christian arrangements, but on looking to the outward form we must never forget our absolute agreement in all that is essential to our own faith and practice, and I would say—Let the chain remain unbroken, let the missionaries from whatever country who have come hither remain in unity." (Applause.) Now both to pupils and to converts I would affectionately say, Farewell. (Applause.) It is my full intention, if spared, to return to this country, and if practicable in two years to resume my work among you. We know not what may occur in the interval, but I have a strong impression in my mind that I shall see the cause of enlightenment, truth, and of religious reform and conversion advancing in India. (Applause.) You now understand what our action is with regard to converts. We cannot make converts. It is not missionaries who make them; we set forth what we believe to be the truth of God, and leave it in its own influence aided by the Spirit of God, and the results are not from human power but from the Spirit of God. Before sitting down, let me greatly thank my old friend Mr. Robertson for the special interest he has manifested throughout me in this and other occasions in this place. On leaving India it is a relief to me to think that a man has

ARMY REDUCTIONS.

WE have reason to fear (says the *Pioneer*) that the statements in the last home papers, to the effect that the Secretary of State under the influence of his Indian Council is likely to direct reductions in the native armies of all three Presidencies, is but too true. Why the Duke of Argyll should amputate the Bengal army, which is healthy and by no means over-grown, because (as we recently demonstrated in an article on the Madras army) the other two armies really do admit of harmless and indeed beneficial pruning, altogether passes our comprehension. It is to be hoped that the Government of India, should such an order come, will have the courage to suspend its execution until the effect of an earnest protest shall have been tried.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AT LAHORE.

THE arrival of the Duke of Edinburgh was fixed for 5 P.M. on the 9th instant, and for several hours before this time the approaches to the railway station were filled with a dense crowd of natives, carringes, horses, and elephants.

The train arrived with tolerable punctuality, the railway having, I presume, made a special effort for the occasion, and the Prince alighted, looking very well and brown. After being introduced to the independent chiefs, the Duke was taken to his carriage, which drove off at a slow trot amidst a very fair imitation of a cheer from the populace assembled without, who were no doubt bitterly disappointed at the Duke not appearing in a crown and royal robes, and did not understand apparently what right the son of the Queen had to a plain white hat and a frock-coat, like any other sahib. If this was royalty, surely they had lived in vain, and the splendours of the great Maharajah were a dream after all.

The Duke was not, on his arrival, subjected to any unnecessary tortures in the way of processions or addresses, and as the authorities have wisely made the ceremonial part of his duties as light as possible, he will probably have enjoyed his visit to Lahore. In the evening there was a party at Government House, much like other parties and pleasant enough with friends collected from all parts, whom we had not seen for so long a time that we quite fancied we were glad to see them. The Prince's movements on this evening I am unable to chronicle *in extenso*. He talked and acted like any other young English gentleman, and any further information you must gather from some one else. I have no gift for describing, after the manner of the *Morning Post* or the *Daily Telegraph*, the most secret thoughts of royalty and its most private actions. For me they are altogether devoid of interest; nor do I share the enthusias

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

		Per Rupee.
The current rates of Exchange are :—		
On London at 6 months' sight	Is. 11 3/4d.	do.
" 3 do.	Is. 11 9/16d.	do.
" 1 do.	Is. 11 7/16d.	do.
" demand	Is. 11 3/8d.	do.
On Scotland do.	Is. 11 3/8d.	do.
On Ireland do.		do.
On Paris do.	Is. 11 1/4d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	Is. 11 1/4d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 10th January 1870.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, a pair of splendid grey CAPE HORSES, imported by Captain Halpin, of the steamer Great Eastern, perfectly quiet and believed to be sound in all respects, goes well in single or double harness. Apply to S. P. DHUNJEEBHOY & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, at T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON'S, Hummum Street,
A very great choice of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, by the best makers.
Repairs in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery undertaken and carefully made.
T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

FOR SALE, PAINTS and OILS from the Manufactory of Messrs. JOHN MATHEWS & Co., HATTON GARDEN WORKS.
PAINTS,—White, Green, Black and Chocolate.
Zinc Metallic White.
White Zinc.
White Lead.
Red Lead.
Oxide of Iron.
OILS.—Boiled and Raw Linseed.
Apply to the Agents in Bombay,
14, Meadow Street. OWEN & OKELL.

HAM, BACON AND CHEESE,
RECEIVED BY
EVERY OVERLAND MAIL.

	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
HAM, finest Cumberland, per lb.	1 4	1 8
BACON, best Wilts Middles, per lb.	1 1	1 3
CHEESE, Double Glo'ster, per lb.	1 0	1 2
CHEESE, Gruyere or Parmesan, about 6 lb. in sealed tins, per lb.	1 12	2 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, a WINDMILL by Gwynne and Co., London, the property of the Municipality.
The above Mill can be seen in various parts, such as grinding corn, turning all kinds of light machinery, &c., and with scarcely any expense. A plan of it can be seen, and full particulars respecting the mode of working, original cost, &c., obtained at the office of the undersigned, or that of the Executive Engineer, Apollo House, on all week days, between 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.
All offers must be in writing, and the acceptance of the highest or any offer will be notified with the Commissioner, to whom they will be forwarded.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
J. HARRINGTON,
Municipal Storekeeper.
Municipal Storekeeper's Office, Borce Bunder, 9th Feb., 1870.

FOR SALE, at FRAMJEE NOWROJEE'S,
Oldest Depôt of Indian Condiments.

Guava Jelly, 2 lbs. Pot	Mango Chutney.
Mango do 2 do	Bengal do
Roselle do 2 do	Lucknow do
Mango Marmalade do	Madras do
Mango Fruit	Cashmere do
Ripe Mango	Curry Powder
Pineapple for Dessert	Madras Powder
Mango Pickle	Curry Paste
Lime Pickle	Mulligatawny Paste
Cashmere Pickle	Tapp Sauce
	Nepaul Pepper, &c., &c.

Orders for India and England will be duly attended to. The above articles can be supplied in bulk to Merchants who require them for export.
Bombay, No. 9, Forbes Street.

FOR SALE, BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
A second-hand double-seated OFFICE BROUGHAM, with Circular Front, with Shaft and Pole for a pair of Horses.
A second-hand double-seated OFFICE BRUGHAM, with Circular Front, and open sides with Shafts and Pole.
A few palanquin-shaped OFFICE SHIGRAMS, with Lamps, &c., &c.

FISHING TACKLES of DIFFERENT VARIETIES
A few Mahogany Cases containing the above completely fitted with requisite Apparatus.

GARDEN SEEDS FROM THE CAPE & ENGLAND.
The UNDERSIGNED begs to inform his numerous Customers and the Public that he has still on hand some of his recent consignment of GARDEN SEEDS, in excellent condition; among the varieties are these :—White Knole Kole, White and Red Drum Head Cabbage, Crimson Beet, Parsley, Stone Turnip, &c., &c.
N. B.—A few packets of Garden Seeds, of 37 varieties, from England, also on sale.
HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.
No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

RACE HORSES FOR SALE.
The following HORSES, belonging to the Hon'ble S. Mansfield, are for SALE at the BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES, where they can be SEEN at ANY TIME and every information regarding them will be given :—
1. SECUNDER, b a h, 14-2½, 6 years old, winner of Poona Derby 1868, ran second to Melbourne, 2 miles in 3 min. 52 sec. Price Rs. 2,000.
2. LONGHOPE, br a h, 15-1½, 5 years old, winner of the Bedroom stakes at Calcutta in December race, 1 mile in 1 min. 51 sec. Price Rs. 2,000.
3. THE AGA, b a h, 14-3, 5 years old. Price Rs. 1,200.
4. KING DAVID, g a g, 14, 4 years old, a winner at Secunderabad. Price Rs. 1,000.
5. HIDALGO, b a h, 14-2, 6 years old. Price Rs. 800.
6. BAZAAR MASTER, b a g, 5 years old, 14 hands. Price Rs. 800.
7. ILLUMINATION, Australian mare, 15 hands, 6 years old. Price Rs. 500.
These Horses can be examined by a Veterinary Surgeon before being purchased.
ALLI ABDOOLLA.
Bombay, 16th February 1870.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—
Just landed, two Portable Engines, by Messrs. Clayton and Shuttleworth, Lincoln, with enlarged Fire Boxes for burning wood fuel, and combining all the latest improvements :—
2 of 6 Horse Power nominal.
One 8 ditto ditto
One 10 ditto ditto } shipped per Dilharree, and may be
One 12 ditto ditto } expected shortly.
Hand Fire Engines, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with suction and delivery hose complete.
Two High Pressure Horizontal Steam Engines, each 12 horse power nominal, with boilers and mountings complete.
One Portable Steam Crane, complete to lift 5 tons, by J. Taylor & Co., Liverpool.
One 8 H. P. Horizontal Steam Pump, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with boiler and fittings complete.
Also a Treble Action Pump, suitable for deep wells, and may be worked by hand or bullock power.
To ebie Barrel Lift Pumps, 6 in. bore, and 9 in. stroke, with 24 feet suction and 9 feet delivery pipe.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets, 6, 7, and 8 feet long, 16, 20, and 24 gauge.
A few Wrought Iron Plate Girders, 33 feet long, 24 inches deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per lineal foot.
Crab Winches, Galvanized Blocks, &c., &c.
Bar and Plate Iron, Cast, Shear and Blister Steel, &c., &c.
Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.
22nd January 1870

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW BOOKS AND STATIONERY, &c., RECEIVED BY THE S. S. CHINA.

Engineers' and Contractors' Almanac for 1870	Rs..	0 12
Tyndall's Faraday, a Discoverer		2 4
Abbott's New Testament		2 4
Farrar's Families of Speech		3 12
Trollope's The Warden		1 0
Barchester Towers		1 4
The Irish Land Question. By Mills		1 10
Tennyson's Idylls of the King (Complete edn.)		7 8
Elementary Magnetism. By Parson		0 12
Atchby's Price Book for 1870		2 8
Diseases of the Mouth. By Garrison		20 0
Galton on the Construction of Hospitals		2 4
The Starling. By McLeod		3 12
Dore in the Eagle's Nest		3 12
Albert Nyanza. By Baker		4 12
Marvels of Architecture. By Timbald		2 4
Man's Medicine, Disease, and Death		2 8
Notes on Asthma. By Thorowgood		2 8
Year Book of Photography for 1870		2 12
British Journal Photographic Almanac for 1870		13 8
Hart's Annual Army List for 1869		5 12
Noyes's Initial Packet		4 4
Oliver's Indian Botany		9 8
Horses and Stables. By Col. Fitzwygram		4 0
Cherney's 101 Exercises for Pianoforte		

STATIONERY.
A fresh consignment of all kinds of De La Rue's best Letter and Note Paper, with Envelopes to match.

Ruled Foolscap (per quire)		0 10
Unruled " "		0 6
French " "		1 8
Royal " "		3 0
Sealing Wax, (per lb.) De La Rue's best		

MISCELLANEOUS.

Egg Trays, beautifully carved, with three Cups		3 8
Bread Plate, neatly finished		4 0
Bread Knife		3 12
Butter Knife		2 0
Butter Pot (of Cut glass on stand)		5 0
——— Ditto—with Pepper and Salt Sellers and Egg Cups, complete on stand		9 0
A New Toy—The Magnetic Lovers; most amusing		1 6
An English Concertina, by Wheatstone, with electro-plated Keys; in box complete; second-hand		90 0

Bombay, 14th February 1870. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—A MEETING of the Shareholders of the ELPHINSTONE INSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation) WILL BE HELD at the office of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., on TUESDAY, the 1st March 1870, at 3 o'clock P.M., to receive the accounts of the Liquidators, showing the manner in which the affairs of the Company have been finally wound up.
JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators Elphinstone Insu-
A. E. ASHLEY, } rance Company.
Bombay, 2nd February 1870.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited).
THE TELEGRAPH LINES of this Company are now OPEN for the TRANSMISSION of PRIVATE MESSAGES from this country to the United Kingdom.
The charge for a Message of Ten Words from Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, or any other place west of Chittagong will be £1 17s. sterling.
Messages intended for this line will be received at all the Government Telegraph Stations throughout India, and in order to ensure their safe transmission should be marked by the sender "Via Indo-European Line."

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (Limited).—The ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs Tapidas Varjdas & Co. (Agents) No. 23, Apollo Street, on SATURDAY the 19th February 1870, at 1 P.M. (transact the following business, viz :—
1st To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December 1869.
2nd To declare a Dividend for the last half year.
3rd To appoint two Directors in room of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix his or their remuneration.
By order of the Board of Directors,
SHAVUKSHA DHUNJEEBHOY, Secretary.
Bombay, 4th February 1870.
N B—The Transfer Books will be closed from 12th to 19th instant, both days inclusive.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADY ROAD.
Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without HORSES, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.
(SEE CARD CIRCULARS.)
Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.
The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skill and experience.
Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals ; as also Horses on Commission Sale.
Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.
"Office: At the Fort, at No. 40, Meadow Street, next to the Bombay Gazette" office.

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW DAILY PUBLICATION
TO BE CALLED THE
"BOMBAY ADVERTISING JOURNAL."
THIS PAPER, which it is proposed to issue in the style and form of the "Calcutta Exchange Gazette," a Publication long recognised as a most useful advertising medium in the Bengal Presidency, will be devoted exclusively to Advertisements, Notices, and Information, important to the Public at large.
It will be extensively circulated
FREE OF CHARGE
every morning (Sundays excepted), delivered at Private Residences, Public Offices, and Places of Business, in all parts of the stand.
Copies will be posted daily at convenient Public places in the Fort, and forwarded to the Principal Towns in the Presidency.
The Charges for Advertisements have been fixed at minimum Rates, viz :—
SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS OF TEN LINES AND UNDER

First Insertion	Rs. 3
Second do.	" 2
Third & succeeding Insertion	" 1

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS :

First Insertion	As. 4 per line.
Second "	" 2-6 Pies per line.
Third & succeeding Insertion	" 1-6 " do.

ontinuous and standing Advertisements for long periods will be arranged for by Agreement.
Advertisements for insertion in the "Bombay Advertising Journal" will be received by us, at our Office,
SASSOONS' BUILDINGS, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, OPPOSITE THE MINT.
The first Number will be issued with all possible despatch.
COLLEY, MADELEY, & Co.
Bombay, 1st February 1870.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.
Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL and COMPANY,
BOOT and SHOEMAKERS.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY & Co.,
22 APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE SECRETARIATE,
Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anchor Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation, as a continuance of same. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
Anti-Corrosive Paint.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Fire Engines complete.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.
Traversing Screw Jacks.
Smiths' English Bellows.
A quantity of best American Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.
Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.
Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.
Paper for Mill use.
N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

JOONUS TYEB,
CIVIL, NAVAL, and MILITARY TAILOR AND OUTFITTER, HABIT MAKER,
No. 9, Meadow Street, Bombay.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!
JOONUS TYEB respectfully solicits a continuance of the support he has received for the past 15 years. His Season's Stock just to hand, consisting of Mixed Silks, Meltons, Diagonals, Venetians, Cords, and Cambridge Coatings, Fancy Doe Skins, Tweeds, Angolas, Heathers, Bedfords, Cords, Whip Cords, and all the latest Patterns in Trousering.
A large variety of Patterns in Washing Quilting, Cotton and Linen, for Vests.
MILITARY REQUIREMENTS.
Full dress Sword Belts.
Full dress Sword Knots.
Full Dress Sash.
Brass and Steel Scabbards.
Gold and Silver Crowns and Stars.
Infantry Gold Lace.
Oak Leaf Lace.
Gold Lace Cap Peaks.
Uniforms of every description made to order.
A very large assortment of Cotton and Linen Drills, Kharkee, Impenals, &c., for washing suits and Shikarring.
FANCY DEPARTMENT.
A nice selection of Silk Neck-ties, Scarfs, Gent's Shirt Collars in every shape, Gent's Shirts, Socks, Braces, Handkerchiefs, Underwears, Drawers, &c., Travelling Wrappers, Railway Rugs in sizes, Leather Straps, &c., &c., Scotch Mauds, Portmanteaus, Hat Cases, Silk Umbrellas, Walking Sticks, Dog Cart Umbrellas.
Hats of almost every description, at very moderate prices.
Gentlemen may depend that every order entrusted to us shall have our best and earliest attention with a guarantee of a perfect fit, our establishment being entirely under European management.
JOONUS TYEB, Outfitter.
9 Meadow Street, Bombay.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The best remedy for
Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION ; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.
DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.
N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poonah.

CARSON'S
ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,
PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,
The British and Indian Governments.
It is extensively used for all kinds of Out door Work, as Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands
A TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING,
Lasting twice as long as common Paint. Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.
White, Light Stone, Buff, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours
Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple Brown and Black.
Greens and Blue.
Oils, Turpentine and Brushes. Varnishes specially manufactured for India.
WALTER CARSON & SONS,
La Belle Sauvage Yard, London.
CAUTION.—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.

FRAUD.
On the 27th June, 1868, MOTHERWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the Labels
of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.
And on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES,
bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.
CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufacturers of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.
THE BOXER CARTRIDGES
For Snider-Enfield of .577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifles of .450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of .500 bore for Military Rifles.
THE WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES with enlarged Base for small bores, adopted by foreign governments for converted-Chassepot, Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles ; also Cartridges for Ballard, the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.
The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest Cartridges known, containing their own ignition, and being made wholly of metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate.
The above Cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of Breech-loading Rifles, can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges.
BOXER CARTRIDGES of .450 bore for Revolving Pistols used in Her Majesty's Navy.
COPPER RIM-FIRE CARTRIDGES of all sizes, for Smith & Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers.
PIN-CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12-m/. 9-m/ and 7-m/.
CENTRAL-FIRE and PIN-FIRE CARTRIDGES for all sizes and systems of Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers.
Double Waterproof and E.B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Waddings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.
ELEY BROTHERS,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON,
WHOLESALE ONLY.

NOTICES.

GOLD MEDAL. BROACH EXHIBITION.
KEYLESS WATCHES, Gold and Silver, of every description
SILVER HUNTERS, warranted for 2 years. Price Rs. 50.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MARBLE and ALABASTER CLOCKS, a great variety in stock. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

FOR THE BOMBAY RACES, 1870.—A Splendid Gold Semi-Hunting Stop WATCH, making fifths (5ths) of Seconds. Also several CHRONOGRAPHS.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.
PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

ST ANDREW'S LIBRARY.,
THACKER, VINING, & Co.
NEW AND OTHER BOOKS RECENTLY RECEIVED,

	Rs. a.
Eastlake's Literature of the Fine Arts. Second Series	7 4
Scott's Drawing Room Plays	4 12
Baker's Albert Nyanza, Cheap edn.	5 12
Tennyson's Idylls, including Holy Grail	7 8
Atchley's Analytical Price Book	2 8
Tennyson's Poems, 10 vols, complete in morocco case	65 0
Spon's Dictionary of Engineering, Div 2	5
Trotter's Bill Guide	5 12
McCausland's Sermons on Stones	1 8
Nilsgan's Materia Medica, by Macnamara	11 4
Macleod's The Starling. Cheap edn.	3 12
The Anglican Mysteries of Paris, or the Stirring Adventures of Smith, Payne & Co (Comic etchings)	13 4
London Society. Vol July to December 1869	6 12
Jorrock's Jaunts and Jollities	13 4
Hopkin's Persian, Arabic and English Vocabulary	10 0
Carpenter's Human Physiology	17 8
McLeod's Eastward. (Cheap edn.	3 12
Greenwood's Wild Sports of the World	3 4
Swiss Family Robinson	3 12
Adam's Wanderings of a Naturalist in India	6 12
Hazlitt's Elizabethan Literature and Characters of Shakspeare	2 4
Clode's Military Forces of the Crown. Vol. 2	13 4
Shelford's Law of Joint Stock Companies	13 4
To Esther, and other pieces. By Miss Thackeray	6 12
Bimn's Orthographic Projections. Vol. 2	6 12
Vaughan's Earnest Word for Earnest Men	3 12
Grote's History of Greece. New edition, in twelve Volumes. Vol. 1, 2, 3, each	3 12
Brebner's Twenty Lessons in French	2 8
Keith-Johnson's Elements of Physical Geography	2 4
Fitzwygram on Horses and Stables	9 8
Sewell's Analytical History of India	5 0
Figuier's Reptiles and Birds	12 8
Clarke's Diagnosis of Visceral Lesions	6 12
Macnamara on Asiatic Cholera	3 12
Hallam's Constitutional History of England. Cheap edn	3 4
Smollett's Works. Nimmo's edition	3 4
Beardmore's Manual of Hydrology	15 0
Brooke's General Gazetteer	7 8
Balzac's Contes Drolatiques. Illustrated by Doré	7 12
Cassell's Cartoons from Punch. 5 vols. in 3, Half morocco	50 0
Leech's Pictures from Punch. 5 vols. in 3, Half morocco	50 0
Wright's Caricature History of the Georges	4 12
Hamilton's Hindostan	3 12
Trollope's Three Clerks	3 12
Daisy's Companions, a tale for little Girls	2 4
Leigh Hunt's Tale for a Chimney Corner and other Essays	3 4
Hurst's Architectural Surveyors' Hand Book	3 4
Maunder's Treasury of Knowledge, calf bound	8 12
——— History do	3 12
——— Biography do	3 12
——— Natural History, do	3 12
——— Science do	3 12
——— Geography do	3 12
——— Dictionary, 2 vols do	17 8
Darwin's Domestication of Animals and Plants	17 8
Kingsley's Madam How and Lady Why	3 0
Mackenzie's First Physical Education	3 4
Staunton's Chess Player's Hand Book	3 4
Dufferin's Letters from High Latitudes	3 4
Curzan's Monasteries of the Levant	4 12
Layard's Nineveh	4 12
Head's Bubbles from the Brunnen of Nassau	4 12
McClintock's Life of Sir J Franklin	4 12
Pick's Etymological Dictionary	4 12
One Thousand and One Gems of Poetry, free call	6 12
Mottoes and Aphorisms from Shakspeare	1 4
Chambers' Library for the Young. 20 Vols. in case	12 8
Macnamara on Bye Diseases	7 12
Landor Treasury, Vol. 7	3 4
A Round of Days. Illustrated	13 4
Bourne's Catechism of the Steam Engine	3 12
Oliver's Freemasons' Treasury	4 12
——— Theocratic Philosophy	4 8
——— Revelations of a Square	6 12
Brewster's Martyrs of Science	3 0
Trollope's Last Chronicle of Barset	3 0
Lever's That Boy of Norcott's	3 4
Trollope's Framley Parsonage	3 4
Hawthorne's Transformation	3 4
Lemaitre, By Wilkie Collins	3 4
Wives and Daughters. By Mrs. Gaskell	3 4
North and South. Do.	3 4
Sylvia's Lovers. Do.	3 4
Romola. By George Eliot	3 4
Maude Talbot. By Holme Lee	3 4
Young Musgrave. Author of John Halifax	3 4
Romantic Tales. Ditto	3 4
Cassell's Illustrated Travels	11 4
Old Stories Retold. By Walter Thornbury	5 12
The Practitioner. Volume III.	2 0
Gaskell's A Dark Night's Work	2 4
——— Cranford Do.	2 4
——— Lizzie Leigh Do.	2 4
——— Ruth Do.	3 4
Thackeray's Story of Elizabeth	2 4
Tennyson's Complete Works. 10 vols. in box	28 0
Luther Foolish Lives. By M. E. Bradley	3 4
Macgregor's Rob Roy Canoe on the Jordan	7 8
Walpole; a Comedy. By Lord Lytton	3 4
Adcock's Engineers' Pocket Book, 1870	3 4
Weale's Ditto	3 12
Ellis on Diseases of Children	3 12
Du Chaillu's Lost in the Jungle	3 12
Venice and the Poets. Illustrated by Photographs	9 8
Harvey's Celebrated Paintings, engraved	26 4
Wyld's Map of the Suez Canal	5 12
How's The Boy in the Bush	3 4
Fairy Fancies. Illustrated by the Marchioness of Hastings	6 12
King Crow; or, a tale for Boys	2 4
Sterne's Works. Globe edn	2 4
Gil Blas	3 12
Browning's Poetical Works, 6 vols.	18 12
Ditto Ring and Book, 4 vols	18 12
Robertson's Sermons, 4 vols.	13 4
Ruskin's Seven Lamps of Architecture	13 4
——— Stones of Venice, 3 vols	72 0
——— Writings and Sketches	13 12
——— King of the Golden River	1 8
All the Year Round. New Vol	3 8
Art Journal. Vol 1869	20 0
Shunck on Railway Curves	4 0
Rankine's Ditto	10 0
——— Steam Engine	7 12
——— Machinery	7 12
——— Rules and Tables	5 12
——— Applied Mechanics	7 12
The Jackdaw of Rheims. Illustrated	4 12
Hood's Miss Kilmansegg, Illustrations by T. S. Secombe	13 4
Barnes' Submarine Warfare, Offensive and Defensive	9 8
F.D. Maurice's Social Morality. Cambridge University Lectures	8 12
Napier's (C. O. G.) Book of Nature and Book of Man. Illustrated by Photographs	11 8
Figuier's Earth and its Inhabitants	9 8
The World of the Sea. By Tandon, translated by Rev. H. M. Hart	13 4
Wilson and Canfield's Book of Wonderful Characters	4 12
Twelve Wonderful Tales in Rhyme, with Illustrations	3 12
Kingsley's Madam How and Lady Why. Illustrations	3 0
Guillemin's The Sun, with 58 Illustrations	9 8
Family Fairy Tales. Illustrated by M. E. Edwards	3 8
Prince Ubbely Bubble's New Story Book	3 8
Pierce Egan's Tom and Jerry; or Life in London. New edition, with coloured illustrations	4 12
Ditto ditto ditto Finish to Life in London	15 12
Diary of Brother Bartholomew. By author of the "Schonberg Cotta Family"	4 4
The Martyrs of Spain, and the Liberators of Holland. By the same author	4 4
Leech's Pictures from Punch. Fifth Series	4 8
Ditto Ditto Ditto Sixth Series, half morocco	13 4
The Champion Pig of England ; a Child's Book	3 0
Leared on Imperfect Digestion	3 4
Bartlett's Investors' Handbook	6 12
Hallsett's Brewing in Britany	3 4
Moore's Odes of Anacreon. Illustrated by G. De Roussy	7 8
Prideaux's Conveyancing. New edition	13 4
Rugs in sizes, Leather Straps, &c., &c., Scotch Mauds, Portmanteaus, Hat Cases, Silk Umbrellas, Walking Sticks, Dog Cart Umbrellas.	

BOUCHARDAT'S
GLUTEN BREAD
and
GLUTEN BISCUITS,
absolutely free from Starch and Saccharine matter. As used in St. Thomas', Guy's, and other Hospitals.
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.
They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.
There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K & Co would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for information as to his purchase.
It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country ; the climate being such that all ought to familiarise themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.
To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured ; and with books of instruction adapted to them.
For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.
D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.
Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)
GOA POWDER.
MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,
(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)
No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country ; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder	12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acidis Salicylici)	12 as. "

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.
Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S
GENTLEMEN'S FIRST-CLASS BOOTS
at Moderate Prices for Cash.
THE 1870 ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
Post free to India.
THE GENTLEMAN'S GUINEA ELASTIC BOOTS,
Calf for Walking, or Patent Leather for Dress, free to India by sample post on receipt of remittance for 22s., and a paper pattern size of sole. Roundfances to be crossed "Bank of England."
THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, Oxford Street, London, W.

NOTICES.

GUIDE to CANDIDATES for the STAFF CORPS ; by Captain THOYTS.
"A work indispensable to all Probationers studying for the Examination."
To be obtained at Messrs THACKER, VINING, & Co., Bombay.
" " CHESSON AND WOODHALL, } Poona
" " FELL AND SONS,

LINDLEY & WARREN, PHOTOGRAPHERS & MINIATURE PAINTERS,
23, APOLLO STREET.
Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Ivory Miniatures painted, Photos. coloured, and Photographs copied, enlarged, and coloured by a first-class London Artist.
A splendid selection of Masonic Jewellery and first-class Albums (